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VOLUMB XXI.

"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE!"

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Agricultural.

SLIGHTLY MIXED.

The talk about cheat increases. It is plant, not to be obtained from wheat as seed. They say it never appears in the fields frosted or otherwise stunted in its growth. hey insist that the balance of testimony is overwhelmingly in favor of the theory that wheat does not turn to chess, botanists to the contrary notwithstanding. It is said that the great majority of the farmers are full believers in the theory of such trans-formation.—Chicago Tribune.

It would be difficult to determ above just what the views held by farmers | night and morning. and scientists are. Scientists assert that such is simply impossible; that to produce chess seeds of chess must be sown. There are, however, many farmers who thoroughly believe that seed wheat, when injured by frost, or anything eise which tends to destroy its vitality, produces chess. Farmers do not ing that seed of all grains must always realso grows elsewhere than among wheat. It is found among the grasses, in the edge of woods, in fence corners, by the roadside, and is generally distributed throughout the older grain growing States. It has undoubtedly been distributed through seed wheat, as more or less of the seed. It is very hardy, and often survives when the wheat with which it was sown is killed out. The seed and invariably produces chess. No treatment of seed wheat by experimentalists has ever resulted in that grain producing chess. This is not written to open up a controversy over the question, but to give the results which investigators have arrived at in fearching for a solution of this much discuss-

SALT IN THE AIR.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I have just been reading with a good deal of amszement the statement of Prof. Johnson in the lest FARMER in answer to "A Subscriber's" queries about the benefits of salt to land, &c., that, "There is always to be found a sufficient supply in the soil, or had put a coarse wool ram in my flock last even in the air !" This is the first intima- fall, and next year used a Merino, I would get tion I ever heard of so ponderable a mineral more or less of the markings of the long wool as the chloride of sodium floating loose in the in years to come. One good illustration of the air! For three years I lived in sight of the fact that the conditions, surroundings and cir" Pacific ocean, and have often stood on its beach and been sprinkled by its salty spray, but never inhaled any saline matter, nor do I think any one else ever has. It may be that chemical science has made such wonderful improvements as to detect sait-a two rams, one of which was his sire, with the ponderable substance—in the air, but I was hope of getting his equal, but has he ever not aware that such was the case. It may been known? Never. The conditions were be that salt can be found in ordinary soils, never just the same, hence the characteristics but of this I was not aware. No one ever thought they were breathing any saltier air if living near the ocean, or near Great Salt Lake, where, if any where, there would be

salt in the air. Incidentally, allow me to say a generous application of salt will destroy the angleworms, after which lime should be applied to render the soil friable, as it will become hard and lumpy by the action of the worms. They also impoverish the soil by consuming the humus in it.

I have the vanity to believe I was the first person in the State to use salt on land for ne purpose of destroying the larva of insects and the germs of weeds, and I would recommend its application on all soils for these purposes, but especially on light. sandy soils, in order to render them more compact and more retentive of moisture.

J. S. TIBBITS.

QUERIES ABOUT SHEEP.

A New York subscriber to the FARMER asks for advice on the following points: 1. Would it do to shear in August, lambs

dropped in March? 2. How would it do to shear ewes twice a year? In April and August.
3. Does the FARMER advise washing sheep

before shearing? Does it pay? 4. About how much of a mixed ration of oats, meal and bran would make a good feed his herd, making fifty head in all to be sold. for ewes with lamb in March? My sheep | The cattle are all of a useful character—and are of the Down breeds.

1st. We do not see what would be gained by shearing lambs in August dropped in stock, and with the animal before him the March. The fleece would be a short that it's purchaser will know just what he is buying. value would be much depreciated. The wool | With the renewed interest being shown in would get a sufficient start by cold weather good cattle at the west, where they are to protect the sheep, but still it does not ap- getting both scarce and high, we feel we are

2d. The same points would seem to be applicable to ewes. In Texas, where the the present opportunity to secure some fine ing about 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 bushels anweather gets excessively warm, sheep are specimens of Michigan's favorite breed, the frequently shorn twice a year. The shorter grand old Shorthorn. With a steady adstaple compels the wool-grower to take a vance in the price for good beeves, is it lower price per pound for his wool. Per- not time for the farmers of the State to haps a part of this loss may be made up by get ready to again feed a few? To begin Russia, he admitted, has the advantage in an increased growth, the result of the double | growing more grass and corn and meats shearing. But in this climate the weather and less wheat? Michigan should grow is seldom so hot for any length of time as to steers of the best character, for she has modern agricultural machinery and Ameribe very oppressive to the sheep, so that the everything in her favor. She can grow corn extra trouble of shearing is neither necessary or to be recommended.

oughbred flocks are never washed. It is assumed of a good market for all the good only in a few of the older States that sheep are washed, and it is a useless and some- start in while good stock is yet selling at year. The increase of population here and times dangerous business-dangerous both such reasonable prices. to the persons who do the washing as well as the sheep. The proper way is to have the it all would sell on its merits. But under the present system of marketing in those found to be exceedingly prevalent, and states where washing prevails it is a necessariant and scientific statement that chess is a distinct plant not to be obtained from the chest of the principle of the princi owing to the unjust discrimination against unwashed fleeces. No matter how a sheep W. E. Boyden, desire to assure any who with other kinds of grain than wheat, and is washed its fleece sells for one-third more never with that except when the true grain than if unwashed, while the loss of weight in washing may not be over 15 to 20 per cent.

> 4th. A ration of one quart each of bran, oats and meal per day would do for ewes with lambs, with plenty of clover hay, and a few roots. Corn-stalks are excellent, and can think it best to give the grain in two feeds,

a transformation as wheat turning to chess | CROSS-BREEDING SHEEP-IS IT BEST.

> Paper read before the Southwestern Michigan Sheer-Breeders' Association at its annua needing at Jackson, by J. P. Dean, of Napo

There probably is not a question that might during the past depression of the sheep indus produce itself if it germinates at all. Chess try would have received as many pros and cons as the one that the committee asked me asked "Is it best to cross fine and coarse wool sheep?' to which I shall answer, it is not. Then the question of profit at once presents itself, and here is the main point where we may differ as to opinion. A profit to me might a great deal of the wheat grown contains be a total loss to you, or vice versa. If a man gains his profits by raising the standard of blood of his flocks, and keeping a pure line or strain of blood, to cross out one year is a has frequently been sown as an experiment greater curse than he can remedy by years of officials, in addition to usual trains the successive breeding. I care not whether it is Grand Rapids Express east at 10:51 A. M., a Merico that he is breeding, or one of the coarse breeds, if his aim is to produce stock after the maxim "like produces like" he must breed from the like. But, you say, in times of such depression profits are too small raising wool; we want mutton. Then I say at all hazards sell your Merinos and get the mutton breeds, or if you have mutton and want wool, slaughter your meat and get your clothing produced by the world, because you can this sale, and with a fair day the crowd not make a specialty on one sheep of wool on the pelt and mutton on the bones.

> Some say it will not degenerate the blood of a pure strain to couple with a cross-breed. but I say, supported by the evidence of many of our best breeders of all kinds of pure bred stock, that it will. Because I believe that if I strong effect upon the characteristics of the offspring is in the case of one of Michigan's likely to be proven true in the future: best stock rams, A. A. Wood's Sheldon. After it was known that he was such a great success, time after time was his dam bred to the breeders of standard horses; if a mare this Hamb'etonian and next from a Percheron. then you return to your former breeding again, what will happen to you? You will have a Hambletonian horse just the same, but record it you cannot. Why? Because they say that cross-blood will mark the produce as sure as though the blood coursed through the veins. Such evidence from scientific breeders because it degenerates the blood and vitality,

making double the crosses. Then if we have mutton sheep, let us rais mutton; or, if our aim is to produce the fine our desire will be obtained.

and to follow it further than just one cross, a

man can reduce a flock averaging 12 lbs. to

six lbs. much easier than he can reverse it by

THE JOINT SALE OF SHORT-HORNS.

On Thursday next, June 5th, the joint ublic sale of Messrs. Wm. Ball and W. E. Boyden will be held at the farm of the latter, a mile from the Delhi Mills station on the Michigan Central railroad. Since insure their future usefulness. The catalogue of sale gives extended pedigrees of the and oats, and her pastures are unexcelled. | most formidable competitor of this country. She is close to the sea-board, and the mar-3d. The FARMER does not recommend ket for expert steers is a growing one. For washing before shearing. Of course thor- the next three years cattle feeders will be cattle they can grow. Now is the time to had reached the bottom figures the past

Come to this sale. You will have a chance to buy at your own prices, and on very of the surplus of former years made firmer entire clip of a State put in market in as reasonable terms. Here is an announcenearly the same condition as possible. Then ment from the owners of the cattle which

will be interesting to those who attend:

The undersigned, who are to make a sale Shorthorns on June 5th, at the farm of may attend the sale, either as intending purchasers or not, that the cattle to be offered will be sold, if they receive any bid, without any reservation whatever, providing the bidder is responsible.

The same course will be pursued as in our past three sales. No by-bidding or reserved bids will be allowed, and after an arimal has received a bid the proprietors relinquish be substituted for a part of the hay. We think it best to give the grain in two feeds, the highest offer. We make these states ting tree. Wind it tight, but do not fasten now being utilized; the manure is made ments that all may know upon what they can depend. The cattle are for sale and will be sold if there are any who want They are a well bred lot and individually good. They are a practical and needed to fill a marked deficiency of good

We also take this opportunity to thank our many patrons of the past for their liberality shown in bidding at our previous sales. We believe that the cattle to be sold agree on this, however, the majority believ- be brought before us for consideration that will warrant a continuance of confidence in the cattle as well as our method of doing business. No pains will be spared to make everything comfortable and pleasant for all who may favor us with their presence on

this our fourth joint sale. The sale will be under cover, so that no postponement will be necessary if the weather should be stormy. All who come before the sale will be cordially welcome at he home of either Mr. Boyden, Mr. Ball or

WILLIAM BALL, W. E. BOYDEN, H. T. PHELPS.

By the courtesy of the Michigan Central will stop at Delhi Mills on day of sale, and the Grand Rapids Express west at 6:05 P. M. will stop for passengers also. This will enable parties from the west to start in the morning, attend the sale, and return home the same day. We expect to meet a large number of the breeders of the red, white and roan from all parts of the State at will be sufficient to tax even the famous hospitality of Springbrook.

THE PRICE OF WHEAT. Views of C. A. Pillsbury, the Noted Minneapolis Miller.

The following from C. A. Pillsbury, the noted mill owner of Minneapolis, regarding future prospects of wheat, is interesting as cumstances at the time of coupling nave a showing the views of a man with a long experience. His conclusions we regard as

"A great deal has been said about the enormous increase of the world's wheat acreage, but in this country the maximum development was reached during the five years ending in 1880, and the increase was about 44 per cent. During the next four years the increase was less than four per cent, and in 1889 there was a decrease of the season produces a foal from a standard bred acreage of 3.4 per cent. There is a steady decrease of wheat acreage in the Eastern and Middle States; the shrinkage is heavy in the Missouri Valley, south of the Dakotas, and there has only been a slight increase in the Southern States. In the Pacific States the increase since 1884 has been less than one per cent., and there has can be obtained very easily, which in my mind | been a decrease in the acreage of the Da establishes the fact that it is not best or kotas, while the wheat lands of the North profitable to cross fine or coarse wool sheep, Pacific States, largely in forest, present a future possibility when they are needed. In the rapid settlement of Minnesota and the Dakotas wheat has been the only crop grown on land broken up from the prairie and this accounts for the boom wheat years between 1875 and 1880.

"Between 1870 and 1880 the population of this country increased from 38,558,371 to The ram which sheared 41 lbs. 6 ez. at

50.155,683. During the five years ending in 1884 the average annual consumption of wheat was about 324,000,000 bushels, and the average export 140,000,000 bushels. As the production has declined, and, if it does not increase much during the next five years, there will not be over 45,000,000 to 50,000,000 bushels for export in 1895. This the first announcement, Mr. Henry T. fact, with the absence of any decided in-Phelps, of Dexter, has added ten head from crease in the world's acreage, except in Russia, during the last five or six years. makes it certain that the increased demand will be placed on sale in excellent shape to of the world for wheat will send prices up

to a rempnerative standard." Mr. Pillsbury referred to the fact that the world's demand for wheat flour is increasing with the betterment of the social coneating its surplus wheat for some years," he continued, "and it has now approached pear that such a course would be advisable. | doing readers of the FARMER a good turn | close to the exhaustion of the great surplus. in calling their attention to that fact, and to In this country the consumption is increasnually, and the demand is obviously against

a diminishing supply." Mr. Pillsbury does not regard India as a menacing competitor of this country. freights and cost of labor, and with her large area of black soil and the adoption of can elevators she may be considered the Mr. Pillsbury said he did not consider of course that the limit of wheat lands had been absolutely reached in this country. There was no doubt, however, that wheet throughout the world, with the increased demand for wheat flour and the exhaustion prices possible. He believed that in the next five years the mills in Minneapolis would grind more flour from wheat at \$1 a bushel than under that figure.

For the Michigan Farmer. FRUIT TREES AND POLITICS.

Now that tree setting is nearly over the pestion that immediately follows is how are the trees to be cared for? I will give you my answer: Wind the bodies with newspaper up to the limts; then wind care is needed for three or four years.

and wire from irritating the bark. The which is as sure to kill them as mice and rabbit girdling in winter. A little mound of earth three or four inches high around the body prevents the meadow mole from girdling in winter, as he goes around not over a mound under snow.

Now this is a good deal of protection to get from a paper—and I find that the New York Tribune is the best. It does protect the apple tree, but it does not protect does not protect my wool, it does not protect my potatoes, it does not protect my that is what elected Hill and Harrison.

Will you give the last figures on page 468 of U. S. Agricultural Report for 1888, and explain? SAMUEL CHAPEL.

We don't exactly "catch on" as to the explanation Mr. Chapel asks for. The last figures on page 468 of Report of Commissioner of Agriculture for 1888, are 9%d. It is the average price of wool for 1886 7 exported from Australia, as reported by the government statistician of the province of Victoria. This shows the average price of wool at the point of shipment that season to have been 19%c per lb. That wool, laid down in Boston, after paying freight, commission, insurance, etc., and 10c per ib. duty, would make it worth fully 35 to 27e per lb. Is that the explanation our correspondent asks for?

FLEECES AND WEIGHTS OF BREEDING EWES.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. in a communication to your paper scm time ago I promised to give your readers the weight of fleeces of Peter Martin's flock of Merinos, of Rush, N. Y., and as I called on that gentleman a few days ago, he gave me the following for publication:

Seventy-three ewes, comprising the whole of Peter Martin's flock, and each over one year old, average weight of fleece 16 lbs. 4 ez.; 60 ewes, average weight of fleece 17 lbs. 1 oz.; 15 ewes, average weight of fleece 20 lbs., and some of the younger ewes sheared as high as 23 lbs. Seven rams sheared at the State shearing, Canandaigua, N. Y., average weight of fleece, 35 lbs. 14 oz.; one ram two years old, weight of fleece 29 lbs.: two September rams, weight of fleece 25 lbs. and 23 lbs. respectively. The above includes all the rams in the flock over one year old.

Two of the heaviest shearing rams were sold to Hay & Markham before shearing time, and are now in Australia, which, if the weight of fleece were known, would increase the average weight for the rams.

article, of Vici stock, have been fully is among the best on record.

Batavia, N. Y., in my former communication on the weight of carcass of fifty ewes | twelve feet. of "the Martin flock." I gave the average weight of the ewes and Mr. Lusk inferred, and also published in a late issue of the FARMER, that the ewes were selected from of their cheeses, and their becoming coverthe combined flocks of Geo. F. & Peter ed with holes, and this despite every care Martin. Now the facts of the case are, and cleanliness in prepration. Observing the 50 ewes were selected from a flock of that the pdders of some of the cows were in-55 ewes, which ewes are the sole property of | flamed, sore in a word, he found the inflam-Peter Martin, and are his breeding ewes.

G. B. H. AGRICULTURAL NOTES FROM FRANCE.

From our Paris Correspondent. Prof. Petermann not only urges sgain farmers to emtark in potato culture, but to select those varieties of tubers richest in fecula. In ordinary potatoes, 13 per cent of fecula is the average; the professor analyzed 310 varieties of tubers, and only seven yielded a percentage of 20 per cent. The variety "Komblume," very generally grown in Germany, gave as high as 24 per cent. M. Paulsen, a noted potato farmer, affirms that a manure highly nitrogenous is what the potato needs, and that phosphoric acid is injurious for the development of fecula. M. Paul Gevay, of Lorraine, another authority, states that sufficient attention is not given to the nature of the soil, and the variety of tuber spited thereto. On heavy land, a variety failed that proved most prolific on a lighter soil. He has also observed that when a potato has found the soil best adapted for its growth, it is better able to struggle against disease. He counsels farmers to follow his success;

out the kind best suited to the soil. In several parts of Hungary, where the brewers keep many head of cattle, the manure, finding no employment, has acaround the paper barbed wire; a piece four | cumulated in banks 33 feet high and coverfeet long is sufficient for an ordinary set- 25 acres, as at Temesvar. These banks are and presses the wire out, and no farther Next the bricks are coarsely ground in a limit there. mill, and any stones, nails, etc., removed; The paper protects the bodies from the then the matter is passed through a finer hot sun of summer, from sheep eating, and | mill, the powder placed in sacks and sent from rapbits in winter, and keeps the carbs off in all directions. The product is called "ox manure," one firm sold 20,000 tons barbs will keep hogs from rubbing the tree, last year, and employs 1,500 hands; the works extend over 90 acres, are intersected by Decanville railways and lighted up by electricity. Analysis reveals that the manure contains three per cent of nitrozen, two of potash, 2% of soluble phosphoric acid, and as much more, partly soluble.

essay several varieties of tubers, and so find

As tobacco culture is extending, Dr. Mayer, of Wageningen, has published the result of his experiments as to the best manures for the plant. He ranks Chili saltpetre first, my wheat, it does not protect my corn, it and admits that the powder Scorie Thomas is also excellent. Stable manure ought to be applied in the preceding autumn, not oats; but it does protect my barley, and in the spring. Manure affects the combustibility of tobacco; now the spring manuring reduces that much desired quality. In Holland only 60 per cent of the leaves of the the pastures! Fertilizers have failed to enupper part of the tobacco plant, till lately, could be utilized; now by attention to manurings all the leaves are valuable for the

Prof. Hamberg, of Stockholm, examines he influences of forests on the climate of Sweden, as revealed by the records of the sixteen meteorological stations, established in oren plain, in forests proper and in open cultivated spaces in the forests. Let it be stated at the outset, that no sufficient data have been collected to enable the question of the influence of forests in the production of rain to be handled. During spring and winter there was no sensible difference between the temperature under the trees and that in the open plain, save that it was a little more elevated pending the night in the | gine, from which a bolt actuated the shears. forest. The forest produces no warmth; but it is a little cooler during summer nights than the plain, contrary to the gen eral opinion, the variations of temperature are less under the trees than in the open. Forests protect vegetation against the entrance of cold currents of air; but they in no | skillful dentist. Similarly, the shearer holds way affect the humidity of the atmosphere. Since 1876 observations show that when in its structure both a horse-clipping machine the air was most dry there was not the and the knife and guards of a reaping maslightest difference in the hygrometric condition of the forest and plain atmospheres.

The legislation is very lax in Germany respecting the adulteration of food supplies increased four per cent, and very large fac-France, where the legislation is more severe. Messrs. Vivier & Gentil assert that nitrate to only 25 per cent of the salt. White sand out, and in a few broad cuts the fleece begins this could be readily checked, by seeking the shearer. The work is superior to that services of our agronomical station, or organbuy either seeds or fertilizers from traders on credit will next to a certainty be ruined by frauds.

Maize culture for green feeding or silo cereal is removed the land is lightly plowed, I scratch or cut to be seen.

the State shearing, was bred from a ewe and winter rye sown. The latter is consumsold to E. Harris by Peter Martin, and ed during April; the soil is then enriched sired by Vici. Some of Mr. Martin's with farm yard manure plewed in, suppleheaviest fleeces are of Voncher's get. A mented later with a dose of nitrate of sods. careful study of the above records will show | The maize, having been previously steeped in that Mr. Martin's predictions, in my former | a mixture of urine and water, and rolled in wood ashes, is drilled in. Weeding and verified, and that the average weight of fleece | moulding up the plants cover all the subsequent care. The Caragua was the variety of Before I close allow me to correct a wrong | maize till lately patronized, but it has been impression given to Mr. S. B. Lusk, of superceded by the King Philip, which is more precoclous and can attain the height of

> M. Feudenreich has repeatedly received complaints from Swiss dairy farmers, upon the losses they sustained from the swelling mation was caused by bacterize or microbes. and these infected the milk. He prepared bacteriæ, and inoculated one of three cheeses made from milk of a healthy cow. Some cheeses were also made from the milk of a sore udder cow. The latter's cheeses were all inflamed; the artificially prepared microbes were introduced into one of the healthy cheeses, and it in due course became swollen, the other two remaining quite sound.

> > The Crop Prospects in India.

The second general memorandum on the prospects of the Indian wheat crop of the season 1889-90, dated Simla, March 27, 1890, is as follows: The failure of the winter rains has told severely on the unirrigated wheat crop of the Punjab and Northwestern Provinces and Oude, and an indifferent harvest must be looked for in about one-half of the total area sown in the two provinces. In Bengal conditions are better than last year as regards both area and outturn. In the central provinces an average crop on an average area will probably be secured. In Berar a smaller area than usual has been poor. In the Bombay presidency there is a considerable decrease in area; the Deccan crop will be a short one, but a fair harvest is anticipated in Gujarat and the Caratic. In Sindh a larger area than usual has been put under wheat, and prospects are favorable. From these reports we should gather that the Indian crop is likely to be considerably below an average one. It is possible that wheat production has about reached its

Sheep, Dogs and Fertilizers.

Meeting with a farmer who is second to none in understanding the wants of the farmers of the State led to a conversation which ought to be reported in every grange and agricultural paper in the commonwealth. While passing by rail the hills bare of stock he lamented the fact that sheep cannot be abundantly reared on our farms. "I would keep 500" said he, "if the law protected sheep instead of, as at present, protecting dogs, and my farm would be the better for them, and carry just as many cattle as without them." The gentleman was on his way to the Albany stock-yards to buy cattle for the New-Haven beef trade, as has been his weekly practice for a score of years past. His farm is a grazing farm, and I know it to be a good one. How the number of grazing farms would increase if sheep quietly fed in rich the farmers, and, we may add, the manufacturers of fertilizers also. Nearly all the firms largely interested in producing fertilizers have failed, and the farms and farmers who use them are worth less to-day than before their introduction. The natural sources of wealth and fertility seem most secure in the long run, and a law protecting farms from dogs will add millions of wealth to the State. - Connecticut Farmer.

The Wolesley Shearer

A correspondent of the English L. S. Journal describes this machine as follows: The power used was a 11/2-b. p. vertical steam en-The power was conveyed through a flexible tube, similar in principle to what is used by dentists for cutting into decayed teeth. Many of us have experienced the operation of tooth-stopping when the swiftly revolv ing file or rotating cutter is applied by a in his right hand a machine which resemble chine. It is a compact, workmanlike looking instrument, and when actuated by the power the knife oscillates between the guards with immense velocity. The sheep is held for stock. Since 1885, the falsifications have and handled as in ordinary shearing, and seems to yield itself with passive indifference tories exist for preparing the articles. In to the mechanical novelty. The head is freed from loose wool, and the cheeks, throat, and parts around the ears are removed. of soda is adulterated, from no nitrate at all, The breast and belly wool is then opened is the agent that replaces the nitate. All to peel off rapidly under the hands of the usually done by hand, and much more rapid, izing a syndicate. The farmer who has to as a good operator turns off a sheep every seven or eight minutes. The weol is more cleanly sheared off, and there are no rides left of longer wool. The danger of cutting the skin seems also to be slight, and in the preservation, is rapidly extending. After a specimens which I saw shorn there was not a as hay. It has never proved of any value careal is removed the land is lightly plowed. scratch or cut to be seen.

Flock Notes.

THE Benton Harbor Palladium says that Mr. John Clark, of Pipestone, recently sheared seven Merino ewes whose fiseces footed up 1291/2 lbs. Two gave fleeces of 18% ibs., two of 181/ lbs., one of 181/2 lbs., one of 18 lbs., and one of 19 lbs., which, we may remark, is pretty good shearing.

MR. J. H. TAFT, of Mendon, St. Joseph Co., sends the following interesting items regard. ing his flock of Hampshire Downs, the first report we have had from a Hampshire breeder: As some of the breeders of the different breeds of pure-bred sheep in this State are sending in reports in regard to the number of lambs raised, I submit the following: I have raised from my flock of registered Hampshires 96 per cent of all lambs dropped (one goitered, three smothered). All my ewes that were two years old this spring dropped twins except one, which dropped a sing e lamb, and are extra mothers. I have never had a Hampshire ewe that refused in the least to own her lambs. I have weighed some of my Hampshire lambs; we gots are as follows: Ram lamb, 62 days old, 72 lbs.; ewe lamb, 63 days old, 65 lbs.; ram lamb, 56 days old, 63 lbs.; ewe lambs, 52 days old, 55% lbs.; ram lamb, 40 days o'd, 52 lbs., and many

more as heavy compared to their age. My half-blood Hampshire lambs have done even tetter than the above, having raised 99 cent of all lambs dropped without any extra nursing; lambs strong and smart, no carrying in the house by the stove to get them on their feet, nor any lambs to raise by hand. Several sheep raisers in this vicinity have had equally as good success raising half-blood Hampshire lambs; the flocks are not small either.

---Dairy Notes.

DAIRVING is being pushed in the South. A report from Granada, Miss., says a creamery and ice factory have been put up there at a cost of \$15,000. The capacity is 1,000 lbs. of butter and 12,000 lbs. of ice per day.

Sweden is said to be sending a good deal of 'filled' cheese to the English markets, and the belief is very general that a good deal sown, and the outturn as reported will be of the stuff asserted to have come from the Un ted States really came from that country. Several English trace publications state this to be the case.

> THE Daily Reporter, of Fon du Lac, Wisconsin, publishes the following in reference to a new enterprise started by a cheese exporter: " Recently the heavy cheese exporter, Mr. David Muir, of New York, began the con-struction of an immense cheese warehouse, which has just been completed. The building & St. Paul Railway Company, on Forest street and is a perfect refrigerator. With a capacity of 10,000 to 20,000 chesse. The cheese will be purchased by sgents in different parts of the State, shipped to this city, where it will be inspected and weighed, and from here will be shipped direct to the Atlantic seaboard. Heretofore cheese from this section has been in

THE N. Y. Merchants' Exchange adopted a new system of grading butter May 15th, and the various grades into which receipts are graded are defined below:

Extras remain the same as heretofore, and shall be composed of the highest grade of butter under the different classifications, and must be quick and perfect if fresh made, and fine if held; body perfect and uniform; color good for the season when made, even and uniform; properly salted, neither high or low and in good uniform packages.

Firsts shall be a grade just below extras and must be fine in the class and grade offered; flavor must be fine; body good and uniform; color good for season when made,

even and uniform; properly salted, neither high or low; packages good and uniform.
Seconds shall be a grade just below firsts and must be fine for the class and grade in which it is offered; flavor must be good and clean; body must be good and uniform; color good for the season when made; properly

saited, neither gritty or flat; packages g and grade in which it is offered; flavor clean and sweet; body sound and good; color good for season when made; properly salted;

packages good and uniform.

Fourths—flavor, if fresh made, must be reasonably clean; if held may be strong on tops and sides; body fair, boring a full trier; color fair for season when made; fairly sa ted; packages fair.

Fiths may consist of straight or promiscuous lots; body must be sufficient to draw a full trier; may be off-flavored and strong on

tops and sides; high, low or fairly salted; any kind of packages mentioned.

Poor butter—All graces below fifths and better than grease, may be strong, store packed, uneven in color and in any style of

Stock Notes.

BUCK BROS., of Portland, Ionia Co., have ust purchased from the Haddington Shorthorn herd at Ion a, the bull caif Ionian, by imp. Duke of North Oaks 2d, dam, College Alice (Vol. 24, p. 956), by Col. Acomb 24 3984, out of Alice Van Meter 2d, by Airdrie of Ashwood 3434. Duke of North Oaks 2d was bred in England by T. Holford, and sired by Grand Duke 87th (43307), dam imp. Duchess of Leicester, by Viscount Oxford (40876). This is said to be a very promising calf, and we can congratulate the Messis. Buck on their

MR. RICHARD WRIGGELWORTH, of Cohoctab. has sold from his Maple R dge herd of Shorthorns, to A. F. Taylor, of Deerfield, the bull Lewis Barrington 87552, got by Major Barrington 5th 52608, out of May Lewis, by Duke 16679. Also to J. B. Filkins, of Howell, the bull Bells' Barrington, got by Major Barring. ton 5th 52606, and out of Deerfield Bell (Vol.

PETER COLLIER, of the N. Y. Experiment Station, says that prickly comfrey seems well adapted to serve an important place when soiling and intensive farming are being carried on, but for the general farmer probably it will not serve his purpose. It is very productive under good care and highly nitrogenous, but of rather a leathery nature and not suitable for curing utter fallure.

THE INTERNATIONAL TROTTING CIRCUIT.

This circuit, which comprises Pontiac, Lansing and Port Haron in Michigan, and Windsor, Out., opens at Pontiac on June 17, and lasts four days. There will be three races each day, a pacing race and two trots, little to do. But, be it remembered, horses until the last day, when a half mile run is substituted for the pace. There are three classes which will be interesting to breeders, a two year-old and a three-year-old trot, and a three-year-old pace. These will give the youngsters an opportunity to show themselves, as well as the speed-producing qualifies of their sires. There should be a big list of entries in each of these classes, for the country around Pontiac is largely interested in breeding roadsters. We hope this meeting will be favored with good weather, and that will insure a good attendance. The officers of the association are W. G. Hiuman, President, H. S. Chapman, Secretary, and B. S. Tregent, Treasurer.

IS IT TIME TO PUT UP THE BARS?

Recently we suggested in these columns that it was about time the breeders of horses on this side of the Atlantic should take teps to put an end to the importation of worthless stock into this country. There is no seven the bridle teeth begin to wear away. doubt but that the enormous demand for heavy borses has led to the importation of ed from all the lower nippers. It is said to anything that would carry a mass of flesh. and that many who have bred to them have dications, however, after this age which will met with both disappointment and loss. The breeders of cattle took a very effective means of putting a stop to these methods where their favorites were concerned, and by demanding a good round registry fee on foreign stock made it necessary on the part of importers to coufine their purchases to stock of a high order of merit. This was done by the Jersey, the Hereford, and the Holstein-Friesian Cattle Associations, with excellent results, for there is no reason to doubt that to-day the American bred animals of each of the dairy breeds named are superior to anything in the land where they originated. Would not the same course have an equally happy effect on the draft breeds of horses? There would, it seems to us, be fewer horses imported, but they would be better ones, and that is just what is wanted at present to keep farmers from becoming disgusted with these breeds. We find that we are not alone in this opinion, for in | Chief. the Breeders' Gezette of Thursday last, a correspondent signing himself "Acier," save on the same subject:

While there are hundreds and probably thousands of draft horses imported every year, and hundreds of thousands and probably millions of dollars at nually sent across the water to pay for them, the country seems to be pretty well au plied with draft horses, and the prices which they command are only a little if any above the cost of production. So far we have seen no remedy suggested except an invitation to importers to bring over more mares. Now of course we must have good mares, and if there are any acres the water which are ac u illy better than our best we want them, and the same is true of stallions. We must have the best; but we do not want any more imported of eithe sex of questionable or medium quality.

have now in this country a great number of draft mares of excellent quality working at heavy draft work in our large cities and in the logging and lumber business-mares which if put in "show conimported mares, and they would make a very good foundation to tuild upon with good re ristered stallions. Now living under a govwhich holds to the principle of protective tar if why should we not have some protection in this line? Let us have an import duty on horses for breeding purposes of, say \$500 each. If there are any horses over the water good enough to be needed here we would willingly pay the extra cost, and those which bear the duty had better stay where they are. This would give some ben efit of protection to a class who have been bearing its burden without the benefits."

NOT ELIGIBLE TO REGISTRY.

OXFORD, May 24, 1890. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Will you please inform me, through th FARMER, if the borse Rook Mirandi Jr., is eligiple to registry? And if not why not? I will inclose one of his bills containing his pedigree. EUBSCRIBER.

The pedigree as given in the bill is as fol-

Rook Mirandi was bred by C. Will Hamilton, St. Charles, Mich., sired by young Rook Mirandi, he by Old Rook Mirandi (theroughbred), dam by a son of O.d Rysdyke Hambletonian, her dam by Black Bashaw, second dam by G.fford M. rgan. Rook Mirandi, jr's dam was by General Morgan, he by Gifferd Morgan, her dam by Black Henry

cause neither his site nor grandsire are registered. But the whole pedigree is so indefinite, as published, that it is worthless. For instance, the dam of this horse is said to have been sired by a son of Old Rysdyk Hambletonian. As Hambletonian had some hundreds of sons, it would be very difficult to say whether she was or was not. The second dam is given as by Black Bashaw, She might be, but not a fact or statement is given to substantiate the claim. The one point about the pedigree which seems to have some foundation is the breeding on the sire's side. Rook Mirandi (horoughbred), was owned and raced for years by the Chappel Brothers, of this city. Then he was sold to a party near Vernon, Shiawassee Courty, and a number of his descendants are yet to be found in that section. Of course the owner of a horse publishing such a pedigree to bring business to him can be compelled to substantiate the claims made or to liable for damages to those who use him. Perhaps he may be able to do this he will be a very dengerous horse in any class when called upon.

The Age of a Horse,

The following from the Dublin Farmer's Gasette, is valuable to every one who owns

a horse, or ever has to buy one: The foal is born with twelve grinders When four front teeth have made their appearance the feal is twelve days old, and when the next four assert themselves its age will be about twenty-eight days. The corner teeth make their appearance when the foal is eight months old, and these latter attain the height of the front teeth at the age of a year. The two-year olds have the kerel—the dark substance in the middle of the spierre is by Jils Johnson, another son of

tooth's crown-ground out of all the front teeth. In the third year the middle front teeth are shifted, and when three years old these are substituted by the permanent (or horse) teeth, which are larger and more yellow than their predecessors, The next teeth are shifted in the fourth year, and the corner teeth in the fifth, giving place to the

permanent nippers. At five years of age a horse has forty eeth, of which twenty-four are grinders, far back in the jaw, with which we have invariably have tushes, which mares very rarely do. Before the age of six is arrived at the tush is full grown, and has a slight groove on its internal surface (which generally disappears with age, the tush itself becoming more round and blunt), and at six the kernel or mark is worn out of the middle front teeth. There will still be a difference of color in the center of the tooth.

The tushes have now attained their full growth, being nearly or quite an inch in length, convex without, concave within, ending to a point, and the extremity somewhat curved. Now, or perhaps some months before, the horse may be said to have a perfect mouth.

At seven years the mark, as described, is very nearly worn out of the four center nippers, and fast wearing away in the corner teeth, especially in mares, but the black mark still remains in the center of the tooth, and is not completely filled up until the animal is eight years old. As he gets on past

At eight the kernal has entirely disappearbe "past mark of mouth." There are inenable a very shrewd observer to guess very closely at a horse's age, but none that can be relied upon by observers.

Horse Gossip.

LORETTA F., 2:1834, by Hamlet 160, has dropped a filly coll by C. C. Pond's Cassidy.

MR. M. NEWTON, of this city, has purchased the bay gelding Robert G., by Opal, for \$750. He was formerly owned in Kansas City.

BELLE HASTINGS, dem of Belle F., 2:1514 ropped a bay colt by Pilot Medium lust week, which has been sold to Watter Clark, of Battle Creek, owner of the latter, for \$1,500.

D. B. WAGNER, of Co'on, St. Joseph County has sold to T. R. Kyle, of Tecumseh, the bay four year old colt Farrand Wilker, by Hambletonian Wilkes, dam by Fisk's Mambrino

FRIDAY, this week, Riley, winner of the Kentucky Derby, starts in the American Derby at Chicago in a strong field. Among the horses he wil meet is Robespierre, who ran third to him in the Kentucky Derby, and second in the Clark Stakes.

R. S. VEECH, a well known Kentucky breeder, gives it as his opinion that "Green Mountain Black Hawk was the meanest brute and the poorest breeder ever taken to Kentucky." Some "Green Mountain" will be after his sca p, sure.

A CORRESPONDENT at Chesaning asks for the name of the man who drove Badger Girl to her record of 2:23% at East Seg naw in 1876. We cannot give the name of the driver. We believe the mare was owned by A. H. Medbury, Rolling Prairie, Wisconsin, and he could probably supply the information.

that in speaking of the sons of Egbert in this State we did not mention one owned by Parkhur t & Moit, of Augusta, Kalamszoo Co. That a true: the horse referred to is Blackson 2505, by Egbert, dam, Steel Grey, by Blackwood 74; g. dam by Bob Diclake 794, a son of Membrino Chief 11.

THE famous young mare Lady Builion, 2:18%, by Pilet Medium 1597, dam Mattle Hoyer, by Bullion, was last week sold to Gov. Merriam, of Minnesota, for the recorted price of \$15,000. This is the highest price yet paid for a Michigan fred trotter except Jerome Eddy, 2:16%, the great son of Louis Napoleon and Fanny Mapes, who was sold for \$25,000.

A READER of the FARMER at Leipsic, Obio, wishes to purchase a well-bred mare of trotting blood, weighing from 1,100 to 1,150 lbs., a good clean traveler, free from b'emish, and perfectly safe for a lady to drive. Now if any of our readers have such a mare and will send in breedir g, description, weight, age and price, we will see that they are put in communicat on with the party.

To keep the leather top and curtains of a buggy soft without gumming them, so as to catch the dust and look dirty and greasy, the is not thought to be finished. New seed, Country Gentleman says: "Wash the leather | top-dressing of compost, liberal dressing of well, so as to make it quite clean, and let it dry over night. Then are nt it with a like trate of soda are given when needed; and, in lerd oil it will stand, and then rub it with a Rook Mirandi, Jr., if bred as above would sponse. Lather it with castile soap, working not be eligible to registry as standard be- it well, and rub it dry with clean, unsized

> THE Rait'e Creek Herald speaks very highly of a ax weeks' old colt owned by W. C. Hosg. of that city. His sire was Harry Hoyer 5650, dam Lulu Middletor, by Bay Middleton 2810. Harry Hoyer was sired by Pilot Champion 3840; by Argonaut 717, a grandson of Prot Jr. 2; h s dam was Gipsy Girl, by Stephen A. Douglas 422 a son of Ryedy k's Hambletonian. The colt is called Dexter H., and at six weeks old he weighed 205 lbs., standing 10% hands high, with a forearm measuring 16% inches.

> Ar the Point Breeze trotting meeting last week, in the 2:20 class, the Michigan bred horse St. Elmo, by Royal Fearnaught 1501, wor, taking four straight heats, one being called "no heat" because one of the field was asserted to have been pulled. The time of the three hea's which were given him was 2:1814, 2:1614, 2:1914. St. Elmo is the result of combining the Morgan and Hambletonian strains, the sire of his dam being Masterlede, by Hambletonian. This race reduces St. Elmo's previous record 21/2 seconds, and shows this season.

In the Kentroky Derby the fight at the finish was between Riley, Bill Leicher and Robespier e they finishing in the order named. In the Clark Stakes the same three met, and had another battle, Riky winning sgain, while Robespierre was second and Letcher third. At Latona the battle was fought over by Ri'ey and Le cher, and the latter wor. Riley parried nine pounds more weight, as a penalty for b s winning, and this seems to have been the divid ng I ne between the two horses, and shows how a little extra weight charges re sults. The three her es are all related he blood; Riley and Bill Letoher are by Longfellow, a son of imp. Leamington, and Robeimp. Leamington. These are the best threeyear olds which have yet appeared this sea-

A SUBSCRIBER at Wacousta sends the following pedigree of a horse called Bonner, and asks if it is correct: "He was sired by Robert Bonner, Jr., he by the celebrated trotting stallion Robert Bonner. Robert was sired by Ryedyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, and he by Messener. Rotert Bonner, Jr.'s dam by Henry Clay Jr., he by Old Henry Clay, by Andrew Jackson, by Young Beshaw and old Grand Bashaw, Arabian. Bonner's first dam was sired by Young Bashaw; second cam was Measenger.' We cannot find any record of this horse or his sire. As for his dam, the statements are of he old time horse bill style, and not entitled o credence until substantiated.

An ingenious little device has been patented n England for the protection of horses' feet, which is said to not only be much neater but much more effective than the boots or rings hitherto used for that purpose. It consists of a molded piece of rubber with a flange and half-round edge, tapering from the toe of the shoe to the heel, which is nailed through between the iron shoe and the hoof. The rubter filled thus applied acts as a buffer, and prevents injury in the case of horses that are prone to cut one leg by the shoe of the other It also does away with the necessity of rasping the feet or drawing in the shoes, which causes the feet to contract and often leads to ameness. It is a useful appliance for colts when broken into harness, as there is no danger of damaging their back sinews, as is now often done when the use of certain kinds of boots is rescried to. It is further claimed that it supplies a valuable addition in the racing stable for horses in training, as it prevents injury to the fetlock joint by tread-

Che Farm.

A Permanent Meadow.

For permanence of any work, says The Agriculturist, the foundation must be of the best kind, and such as to meet all future needs to be prepared for a year, or at least some months ahead, and, as it is a valuable possession, it deserves careful and through consideration. It is often remarked that our meadows are not good as those made by English farmers., No doubt this is true, but the reason alleged-viz, that it is owing to climatic differences-is wholly wrong. It is not our climate, but our methods which are defective. In the noteworthy blue grass region of Kentucky, Tennessee, and parts of Missouri, one may see the most verdant and luxuriant meadows, that have existed as they now are for forty, or even 100 years. It may be said that these meadows are naturally fitted for grass, and the grass is naturally fitted for the soil. That is it precisely. The fitness of the two for each other is perfect. But what is nature? Is it not mething within the power of man to control? Natural laws are not changed by human agency, but they are turned to our uses by skiliful appliance of the right means. A wheat crop of forty bushels per acre is a natural product on a well cultivated farm. just as much as a five bust el crop is when the land is permitted to become barren by neglect of proper cultivation. And so a permanent luxuriant meadow is a natural product developed by art and skill from natural resources. The English meadows, which

are viewed with pleasure by every traveller, are made in this way : Let us follow out the work as it is done. The land is fallowed for a summer, plowed deeply, and replowed and harrowed until the soil is completely broken up and made as tine and as clean as a garden; stones are removed, drains are made if needed, and every facility for nature to work is afforded by removing every obstacle. The land is enriched with manure and lime. When every thing has been done the seed is sown -not one kind only, but several, and in the most liberal measure. The varieties of grass are chosen to suit the soil, and when sown evenly over the surface, the seed is covered with a suitable harrow, so that the young and tender plants may have a firm roothold, and not suffer or perish if a few hours of hot sunshine or a few dry days come upon them. The growth is not checked by untimely pasturing and poaching of the soil by the hoofs of cattle. Not until the roots have spread and matted in the soil, and can support the weight and tread, is stock turned in; and, at first, only small animals, calves, or sheep, are permitted to graze the meadow. But even when the growth is full, and the meadow will fatten one steer to the scre the work pone-dust, superphosphate, gypsum or nitime, as the meadow becomes old, it becomes a dense mass of turf, so thick that the grass cannot be parted so as to expose the soil to view, and is valued at \$1,000 per acre, and pays interest on this great value. If the American farmer would have a permanent meadow he must go and do likewise, and he can in spite of climate and seasons.

The Barley Experiments.

It is well that, thanks to the enterprise of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, we are likely to have the possibilities of barley culture in this country pretty thoroughly tested the present season. But there is reason to believe that many ever sanguine people have their expectations raised to a pitch that renders disappointment certain, Only the other day, a letter as peared in one of the Toronto daily papers, bailing two rowed barley in the most extravagant terms, as though it were likely to prove our deliverer from agricultural depression, tariff d fflulties, and all present and prospective ille, If all that the most hopeful anticipate were to be fully realized, it would be many years before any appreciable effect could be produced by the addition of this one to the many other products on which the farmers of Canada have to depend for a sutsistence. But it is not yet demonstrated that this va riety of barley is suite i to our soil and climate at all, and even if it can be profitably grown here, it may be considered settled in advance. that it will demand better culture than we have been accustomed to bestow on the varieties of this grain which we have been in

the habit of sowing. The two-rowed barley, to do its best, requires a strong, rich soil, and a moist climate. farmers have no idea of the amount of manuring which is thought necessary for this and other crops in the old country. Many of them would consider it sheer, downright waste. But, even if the quality of soil were

secured, the climatic accompaniments are beyond our control. In a dropping summer, such as, during some rare seasons, we are liable to have, this grain might give an excellent account of itself, and then, again, in one of our droughty years, which form the rule rather than the exception, it might prove an

It is said the demand for barley is on the decline in the markets of the world, although the production of ale and beer is not lessening. But brewers are discovering other means of putting the desired flavor into these drinks, and it may be that, before very long, barley will take rank with other grains on the basis of its food, rather than its drink value. It will be better for the agricultural interest when this becomes the case, although perhaps it will be the worse for beerdrinkers, as they will lose the small amount of nutriment they formerly got out of their favorite beverage. But it is always better

than a fictitious value. What we would like to impress upon farmers at large is that they cannot be helped by specialties or speculations. Crors take out of the land certain qualities, which, if not maintained by frequent manuring and judicious rotations, will infallibly leave the farm and the farmer poerer. It matters not whether two or six-rowed barley be grown, whe her grain, stock, or dairy products be raised, either and all must have pabulum which will not come by magic, and without onest, downright, thorough culture, farming cannot be successfully carried on in this or any other country .- Rural Canadian.

that any product should stand on a real rather

Well Balanced Rations.

The following daily rations for cows are given by the Vermont Experiment Station. The formulas are intended to furnish ordinary cows of 1,000 pounds live weight the different elements of plant food in the most economical proportions:

Wheat bran, 9 lbs., 3 lbs. linseed meal (new process), 10 lbs. corn stalks, 5 lbs. wheat straw, 3 lbs. oat straw. Corn meal, 8 lbs., 5 lbs. linseed meal, 10

lbs. corn stalks, 2 lbs oat straw. Cottonseed meal, 3 lbs., 4 lbs. corn me 4 lbs. bran, 9 lbs. hay, 9 lbs. corn fodder. Cottonseed meal, 2 lbs., 2 lbs. linseed med, 6 lbs. barley meal, 8 lbs. wheat straw, 12 lbs. hay.

meal, 4 lbs. barley meal, 13 lbs. straw, 8 lbs. hay.

Linseed meal, 5 lbs., 5 lbs. bran or llings, 15 lbs. straw, 5 lbs. hay. Gluten meal, 4 lbs., 5 lbs. wheat bran, bs. corn meal, 20 lbs. ensilage, 10 lbs. hay. Linseed meal, 3 lbs., 4 lbs. bran or mid dlings, 4 lbs. corn meal, 10 lbs. clover hay,

Linseed meal, 4 lbs., 30 lbs. ensilage, 9 lbs lover hay, 9 lbs. timothy hay. The following are calculated per head per

30 lbs. ensilage.

day for milch cows weighing from 800 to 900 Linseed meal, 2 lbs., 4 lbs. bran, 5 lbs asy, 60 lbs, corn ensilage.

Bran or middlings, 4 lbs., 40 lbs. corn ensilage, 40 lbs clover enslage. Cottonseed meal, 2 lbs., 4 lbs. bran, 1 lb corn meal, 6 lbs. coin stalks, 6 lbs. straw

3 lbs. clover hry, 30 lbs. mango ds. For heavy cows, large milkers: Corn meal, 4 lbs., 2 lbs. cottonseed meal 11s. wheat bran, 2 lbs. I'nseed meal, 10

lbe. traw, 10 lbs. clover hsy. Corn meal, 4 lbs., 4 lbs. cottonseed mea!

8 Ins wheat bran, 16 lbs. hav. Corn meal, 4 lbs., 4 lbs. cotton-eed mea 8 lbs. wheat bran, 18 lbs. corn fodder.

Linseed meal, 4 lbs., 1 lb. cottonsee meal, 5 bs. barley meal, 5 lbs. cob meal, 16 lbs. corn stover.

Cottonseed meal, 3 lbs., 2 lbs. bran, 80 lbs. ensilage, 17 lbs. hay. For fattening cattle, for each 1,000 lbs. live weight of the animals fed :

Linseed meal 6 lbs., 6 lbs. corn meal, 20 bs. corn fodder. Cottonseed meal 5 lbs., 20 lbs. hay. For 800 lbs. weight:

Linseed meal, 5 lbs., 3 lbs. bran, 10 lbs ve straw, 10 lbs. hay. Corn meal, 10 lbz., 5 lbs. corn stalks, 18

lbs. clover hav. Corn meal, 10 lbs., 25 lbs. of pea and on

For horses heavily worked per day per 1.000 lbs. live weight:

Linseed mea!, 2 lbe., 6 lbs. rye bran, 10

lbs. corn meal, 6 .bs. corn fodder, 8 lbs.

clover hav. Bren, 6 lbs., 12 lbe, corn meal, 6 lbs meadow hay, 6 ibs. clover hay.

Bran, 2 lbs., 6 lbs. oats, 8 lbs. corn meal 6 lbs. wheat straw, 8 lbs. meadow hay. For horses at light work per 1,000 lb3: Oats, 12 lbs., 12 lbs hay.

Oats 6 lbs., 4 lbs. corn meal, 3 lbs. wheat brar, 19 lbe, hay,

Agricultural Items,

THE silo is as yet in its first experimental stage in Ontario. The movement toward testing it practically by the erection of tilos is very slow.

CLOVER has been so badly killed out in Canada that in some localities the rocts may be raked into heaps. The new clover is reported in better condition.

THE soil and climate of North Dakota ar fine y adapted to growing barley. This spring much of the area heretofore sown to wheat has been put into barley.

D. F. APPLETON'S Jersey cow Euroticama has completed her year's test for butter pro duction, and the record stands 945 lbs. 9 oz. This is the greatest record ever made.

A DIET of gruel made of pure potato starch will cure scours in caives when all other mesne feil. No mik is giver. A Massachusetts farmer says be lost many calves annually until he found this out.

AN Boglish hop merchant who has been visiting New York hop-growing counties sa s there are few hops grown which are super or to the e furnished from these localities. For of the German growths are equal to them.

Both of these conditions are difficult, if not impossible, to be secured in Canada. Our it sometimes yields five tons to the acre. For the secured in Canada.

hay it should be cut when the seed is in the milk, when it is greatly relished by all kinds of stock.

ONE hundred and twenty-five baskets of ew potatoes arrived at Boston lately from Multa, oz the Mediterranean. They were quickly sold at \$1.25 per basket of 36 pounds. This was the first consignment of potatoes from Malta ever received at Boston.

HON. F. P. ROOT, of Monroe Co., N. Y. says he subdued a patch of quack grass by subsolling it, turning the quack sod some welve or fourteen inches under. This effect ually smothered it out. Where the plowing was done as usual, the quack grass remained. The subsoiled patch was planted to potatoes, which liked the deep toil. The shallower roots of corn would not have grown in the subsoil thrown up.

WALDO F. BROWN says: "For making granu'ar butter I would always recommend some form of churn without dash or paddles, as it will without doubt give a better grain to the butter. There are several forms of these churns, as for example the end over end barrel churn, the swing churn, and the square box or rectangular. I use the latter and am much pleased with it, and am satisfied that the right way to churn to have the best grained butter, is by concussion of the cream rather than by stirring it.

F. R. C. MEDICINE Co.: Allow me to recommend your medicine to any one suffering from back-ache and kidney trouble. It has cured me entirely, and I am quite sure will do the same for any one who will give it a fair trial.

59 Cortland St., Rochester, N. Y.

Che Poultry Pard.

Coal Oil for Gapes,

Gapes is caused by a collection of small thread-like worms in the windpipe of the chicken. To kill these worms and not hurt the chicken is the thing to do. Coal oil of the cheaper grades, says Dr. M. G. Elizey, in the Baltimore Sun, is a more effectual insecticide than the reflued. Take a small glass tube with a small rubber, bulb, which apothecaries sell for a "medicine dropper," half fill it with coal oil, and inserting the tip into the wind-pipe, discharge the oil. The gapes are cured. A small oll-can used for ewing machines will do in place of the medicine dropper. Operate as follows: Place the chicken, back down, between your Cottonseed meal, 2 lbs., 3 lbs. linseed knees, and hold him gently; open bis bill and draw the tongue out. Seizs the lower mandible and tongue thus drawn out between the forefinger and thumb nall of the left hand. This will bring into view the opening into the windpipe at the base of the tongue, into which gently insert the tube and discharge the oil. Close the bill and hold the head still for a few seconds. Then let the chicken go, and he will cough, spattering some of the oil out, but enough remains to destroy the worm and they will be coughed up and swallowed. The gapes continues for a time after the treatment, but the remedy will be effectual in every "case if properly applied, and it may readily be repeated, if thought worth while, as often as necessary. After a little practice it is very easily applied, and always succeeds.

> resh eggs is given by a writer in Good Housekeeping. The longer eggs are kept the lighter they become; therefore if in doubt about the worth of an egg try it in a cup of water. If the egg rises to the surface and swims it is not good and should not be used. The shell of a fresh egg is nearly full. but the shell is porous and the water in the egg evaporates while fresh air fills its place and the egg soon spoils. Why does the white of the egg increase in bulk when beaten? The pure albumen is enclosed in cells which break when beaten. Albumen is a glutinous substance; this catches and hold's the air and increases its bulk many times To housek epers fortunate enough to obtain their eggs direct from the farmer for those having hens of their own, I would caution the use of an egg before it has been laid ten hours: the white has not become" set and thick and can not be beaten stiff. The white of the egg is almost indispensable in clarifying soups, jellies, and coffee, since the albumen, affected by the heat, hardens and draws within itself any solids or impurities and either rises to the surface or sinks to the bottom with them, leaving the liquid pure and clear. The yelk of the egg contains the same constituents as the white, with the addition of oil and sulphur.

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and, during all this time, neither I, nor any member of my family have used any other kind of medicine than Ayer's Pills, but these we always keep at hand, and I should not know how to get along without them."— A. W. Soderberg, Lowell, Mass. 'I have used Ayer's Cathartic Pills as a

Family Medicine

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complete set of attachments, put up in a velvet-lined case, consist ing of one Ruffler, one Tucker, one up in a velvet-lined case, con one Thread Cutter, one Binder, and one set of Hemmers; also the for lowing accessories Six Bobbin one Paper Needles, one Poot Het mer, two Sorew Drivers, one Guag

ne Gauge Thumb Screw, one Extra Throat Plate, one Oil Can and Oil, and one Instruction EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED.

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pormal condition If the flowers ed they should in turn we ex When a cherry then withers an the purcture of use Paris green of water will no a small cask of pint of coal tar. to the curculto. the young cherrie tablespoonful pailful, etir the trees thord bility that of bees the bloss We owe much honey is not th My uncle raises

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E. Homestead.

Stock and Home. that black walnu flourish in his Sta west, and "there them than in w grain." He also grow large encug be available for lesst, is doubtfu these trees is som an old trec-plante ing that the circu acres is 10 500 fee the trees in one around it, requiris says will be worth fiteen years, or a ffteen years for a f

A man who pro and butterout to with the expectat to timber trees in not have a very cl bly he was thinking his calculations on for surrounding h again, it would be a market is to be years hence for takes a pretty goo walnut to fetch \$2 a good lumber u there is no indicat in price within the It appears to me t pres do lead men a He .- Andrew S.

A Wrong Way A correspondent nan deprecates ti orchards in the fa after :

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he scatters what he what the grass and getting, in a circle diameter around th at the foot of the food for an impene to flourish, check t spread to the poor is only a minor work, can be erad almost irremediab life that the roots wards the nearest though it may be n in time reach it, s lets, and feed upon lieve it is also an with perhaps a farther the roots more fruitful and come. This being duty of every orch as far as possible, tilizers, and thus which they may d the perfecting of a

> 1 do not wish to mending putting from the tree to go I believe the idea chard, when the t put the needful s inside the radius tending the radius roots may extend practicable, then but there would be eight or ten feet ! no manure should As before said.

fine orchard by cl the trees grew sple to laugh at a neigh the mistake I was orchard and told h He said the prope was after a heavy all the resources which could best few years' waiting bore. Nearly ever b re a fair crop; ab and while individ crop, they could n Taking the same twice the fruit that next to him it was the best, and doubl were also the mo look, and when I light I had receive look beiter? The space ten or twelv and their resources doubt twenty time noticed other orch

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Forticultural.

Chances for Cherries.

The proper condition for fruitfulness in cherry trees is moderate, but not excessive growth. Young trees making rapid growth mrely fruit much till they get age and maturity. When a tree reaches a proper size we expect fruit. There are two extremes to he avoided-too rapid growth and diminutive growth. A healthy cherry tree in its normal condition is expected to yield fruit. If the flowers are perfect and well-develop ed they should set young cherries, and these in turn we expect to mature and ripen. When a cherry grows to half its size and then withers and falls, it is usually owing to the purcture of the curculio. On apple tre s use Paris green; half a pound to 100 galions of water will not hurt the foliage. Or into a small cash of water stir half a pint to a pint of coal tar. The odor is very offensive to the curculto. To this mixture, as soon as the young cherries begin to show, add one tablespoonful of white hellebore to each pailful, stir it in well and spray the trees thoroughly. There is a possibility that owing to a scarcity of bees the blossoms fall to fertilize well. We owe much to these little workers, and honey is not the only benefit they confer. My uncle raises choice cherries and most excellent honey. The bee's hum about his cherry trees and they are loaded with most delicious fruit. Who shall say that there is ot a close relation between the two.-N. E. Homestead.

Tree Profits-on Paper.

A Minnesota correspondent of Farm. Stock and Home, of Minneapolis, maintains that black walnut and butternut tries will fourlsh in his State, in Dakota, and farther them then in wheat or any other kind of grain." He also claims that the trees will grow large enough in ten to fifteen years to be available for lumber, which, to say the esst, is doubtful. But his plan of raising neglected. these trees is somewhat novel in the eyes of an old trec-planter, for he starts out by figuring that the circumference of a farm of 160 acres is 10,500 feet, and he proposes to plan the trees in one row four feet apart all around it, requiring 2,625 trees, which he incen years, or about \$63,000 for waiting freen years for a few dollars' worth of nut

A man who proposes to plant black-walnut and butterout trees only four feet apart, with the expectation that they will grow up not have a very clear idea of forestry; possi- schools. bly he was thinking of corn when making his calculations on the number of specimens for surrounding his 160-acre farm. Then, again, it would be interesting to know where a market is to be found at \$25 a tree fifteen years hence for fifteen-year-old trees. It takes a pretty good-sized butternut or blackwalnut to fetch \$25 on the stump, and rear a good lumber market, at this day, and there is no indication of any great advance in price within the next few decades at least, It appears to me that in some instances figmes do lead men astray, even if they do not

A Wrong Way to Manure Orchards. A correspondent of the Country Gentleman deprecates the applying of manure to

after: Doring winter or early spring the manpre is drawn out and thrown against the foot of the tree, and when the hired man finds time he scatters what has not leached away, and what the grass and weeds do not prevent his getting, in a circle of ten or twelve feet in diameter around the tree, the most being left at the foot of the tree, where it furnishes food for an impenetrable mass of quack roots spread to the poorer soil beyond. But this is only a minor evil, which, with much work, can be eradicated. There is another, almost irremediable. It is an axiom in plant life that the roots are always reaching towards the nearest supp'y of plant food, and hough it may be many feet away, they will time reach it, surround it with tiny rootets, and feed upon it till exhausted. I beleve it is also an axiom among orchardists, with perhaps a few exceptions, that the farther the roots extend from the tree the more fruitful and thrifty the latter will beome. This being the case, it should be the duty of every orchardist to extend the roots as far as possible, by the application of ferlizers, and thus increase the resources on which they may draw in time of need, as in e perfecting of a large crop of fruit.

I do not wish to be understood as recomnding putting the manure a long distance om the tree to coax the roots out to it. But l believe the ideal way of manuring an orchard, when the trees are first planted, is to put the needful supply around the tree, none inside the radius of three feet, each year extending the radius of the circle as far as the roots may extend in a year. It this were impracticable, then I would apply it broadcast, but there would be a circle about each tree

eight or ten feet in diameter within which no manure should ever come. As before said, I once well-nigh ruined a ine orchard by close manuring. Of course the trees grew splendidly at first, and I used to laugh at a neighbor who tried to show me ed, but the methods of using them have so says: Without doubt, Dicenta spectabilis the mistake I was making. I pointed to my orchard and told him to look at the results. He said the proper time to look at results was after a heavy crop of fruit had drawn on all the resources of the trees and shown which could best stand the draft. After a lew years' waiting, our respective orchards bore. Nearly every tree of my neighbor's b re a fair crop; about one-third of mine bore, and while individual trees had a bigger crop, they could not perfect all their fruit Taking the same number of trees, he had twice the fruit that I had, and while I lived best to him it was always so. His fruit was and the solution has a caustic effect on the produced in small drooping racemes, and the best, and double the quantity. His trees were also the most thrifty, had a greener look, and when I thought of it in the new light I had received, why should they not look beiter? Their roots ramified over a space ten or twelve times larger than mine, and their resources of plant food were no

same result-here and there a tree with a fair crop, and some with a full one; perhaps a third or half of the orchard will have what would be a full crop if it could reach maturity, but as there is not food enough in the circumscribed limits of the roots to perfect it, yellow leaves, stunted growth and falling fruit tell of the strain on the roots, and of their hopeless endeavors to meet the demands imposed upon them.

Sald one of the largest and most intelligent norserymen in Western New York, not a month since, speaking on this very subject : "If it were not for this grave mistake of our customers-and I regard this as the very worst they can make-this country could supply the world with fruit; but three quarters of the trees we sell produce

Pruning Fruit Trees and Shrubs.

The lowa State Herticultural Society a ever used as an adulterant. few years ago sent out the following directions as to pruning: "The best time for amount of pruning should be done at any one time. If the young fruit tree is properly shaped on the start, it will need very little pruning for a number of years, and that little should be done when the new wood is forming, which favors the rapid healing of the wounds made with the knife. The old mate we will get for many years more fruit, and of better quality, if we form close thick and evergreens, needs more thought and summer rains. skill. In a general way all shrubs that flower on new wood late in the season, are bene-Spiner calloss alba and many roses will al-

So the height of stem, share of top, etc., be carefully considered. As instances: If the cut-leaved birch, wild olive and hard maple were given the same height of stem and shape of top when young for their resys will be worth \$25 spiece at the end of spective positions it would be a violation of nature and good taste. With a little timely pirching, or cutting back of growing points, without regard to exact season, evergreens of extended amputation will never arise. The subject is so important that it should be to timber trees in such crowded ranks, can- taught -as it is in Germany-in our common

Short-Lived Apple Trees. times we hear of great trees, known to be geographical position of the country, nor in after the blossoms fall, the beetles will be multiply trees, to satisfy the demand summer, instead of finding the ground ture that should never have been violated, that have been sprayed to keep them from market variety. when in place of making one root for each overbearing. graft, from each seedling, grafting at the collar, we went to cutting them into small roots, often making from two to five or even a dozan roots from each stock. This practice may suit the nurseryman who feels that he must grow cheap trees, so he can compete grown. The colors are vivid, and the foliwith others who follow the same practice. | age clean and pretty. to flourish, check the growth of the tree, and | The public have no right to complain so long as they are unwilling to pay more than ten or fifteen cents for their trees, but such stock will never make the large, healthy, lasting trees that once flourished in our country. and that were started before this pernicious style was introduced. That this is one of the chief causes of the short duration of our apple orchards we learn from our own ex- trail over the edge. The box can be painted perience and from the fact that it has been almost universally practiced, east and west, for nearly fifty years, and that we hear our own lamentations re-schoed by our eastern brethren, victims of the same mistake. Now, I think that in order to have our orchards healthy we must, as far as may be, go back to first principles, and pay more attention to the laws of nature. We must renounce both the forced overgrowth and the starvation systems. We must start with seeds carefully selected from healthy trees-grow them one year, then graft just above the collar.

> Use of Assenites in Fighting Insects. Prof. J. H. Comstock, of Cornell Universers' Institute, said :

fighting insects. Every farmer has long ite." When you wish to water it, it is easy known the use of Paris green against the to give the earth in a tub a good soaking potato beetle; but this jusect is only one of and part of the overflow will help water the many pests that are now being successfully ring of flowers which surrounds it. combatted by this poison. Not only has the use of arsenical poisons been greatly extendcan afferd to knock the beetles off his vines into a pan with a stick. He can now use its merits deserve. Ou the outer margins of Paris green cheaply, successfully, and without the slightest danger of injuring his crop. summer, especially when planted in the full their efficiency as insecticides to the pres- although the growth is more slender and the ence in them of arsenic. This has led some bloom paler in tint in such locations. Being costs only about one-fifth as much, but it is in any situation with us. Another species, safely used, as it is slightly soluble in water, D. eximia. The reddish-purple flowers are leaves of plants. In fact the danger of form a pleasing contrast to the finely distectscorching the leav s with arsenic is so great ed compound leaves. It adapts itself to cul-

abandoned. much greater strength than necessary, and

should first make sure that he has a pure article, and then he should not use it in a greater strength than in the proportion of one pound of the poison to 200 gallons of water.

In this connection it is desirable to know a simple test for the purity of Paris green. The most simple one that is known is the fact that Paris green is soluble in ammonia. Put a small quantity of this poison into a glass dish, and pour over it some liquor ammonia, at least one ounce of the liquid to 100 grains of Paris green. Stir the mixture with a stick or glass rod; if the Paris green be pure, the result will be a clear green liquid. If an insoluble sediment remains in the bottom of the glass, it will indicate the presence of impurities and also their amount. Unfortunately this test will not detect an adulteration with white preentc, as

Some anxiety has been felt lest the continued use of arsenical poisons on the soil pruning is when the leaves are about fully might result in so poisoning the soil as to in or sevens, that is, make holes with the dibexpanded in the spring." This applies to all jure the growth of plants. Experiments trees and shrubs. Yet the discussion on the bave shown that there may be at least 900 subject included the idea that no great pounds per acre of Paris green in the soil so treated they make fine showy patches. O before a serious effect is produced on the that the poison will be leached out of the soil or enter into chemical combination with other elements, we can see that the

danger from this source is infinitesimal. Neither is there danger of the plants notion of "letting in the sun" into the tops | absorbing the poison, as has been shown by of our fruit frees is all wrong. In our cli- caraful chemical analysis. The foliage and fruit of an apple tree which was very heavily sprayed with Paris green early in the season tops on our apple, pear, cherry and plum were analyzed at the time the fruit was fit to trees, than we will with the open tops of pick, and not a trace of arsenic could be moister and cooler summer climstes. The found. This substance is very heavy, and pruning of reses, shrubs, ornamental trees is consequently easily washed off by the

The most practical way of applying Paris green is to stir it in water and throw the west, and "there is more money in raising fited by annual cutting tack of the new mixture in the form of a fine spray upon the growth. To such an extent is this true that plants by means of a force pump. There are such fine shrubs as Hydrangea paniculata, now many good force pumps upon the market. The water should be placed in a large most cease to bloom if the cutting back is cask or tank upon a wagon, so that it can be easily drawn the fields of potatoes or from tree to tree in the orchards. Great care of the ornamental trees and conifers should should be taken to stir the mixture thoroughly as Paris green is insoluble, and is much heavier than water.

I repeat that in the use of this poison it is unnecessary to use a greater strength than of land. To that acre are applied 32 tons of in the proportion of one pound of Paris green to two hundred gallons of water. And in the case of stone fruits, especially peaches, it should not be used in larger proper ion will assume any desired shape, and the need than one pound to three hundred gallons of

The proper time for spraying apple trees is just as the blossoms fall, and before the young fruit is heavy enough to droop. While the young apples are projecting upwards, much of the liquid sprayed upon the trees That crebards decay much more rapidly will lodge in the blossom end of the fruit, than in earlier days is a well known fact, and this is just where it is wanted. It is The average life of apple trees varies in dif- here that eggs of the codling moth are laid, ferent localities from twenty-five to sixty and the young worm is poisoned as soon as years, rarely attaining the latter. In earlier it leaves the egg, while eating its first meal. It is now definite'y proved that equally 100 years old or over. To the question as to good results follow from spraying plum and the cause of this decadence N. F. Murray, peach trees in order to protect the fruit from vice-president of the Missouri State Horti. the curculto. In this case it is the adult incultural Society, cays: In tracing the cause sect that is poisoned. The adult is a beetle we fail to find it in any one of the numerous that feeds on the foliage and fruit of our orlie .- Andrew S. Fuller, in N. Y. Tribune. theories advanced, nor do we find it in the chard trees. If the trees be sprayed just

FLORICULTURAL.

THE Tom Thumb or dwarf pasturtiums are very showy and effective, wherever

An otherwise unsightly old stump, if an' Tradescantia or almost any trailing vine. with scarlet geraniums and let pasturtiums green, or be covered with bark tacked on to represent a rustic basket.

A VERY pretty and highly ornamental lawer bed can be arranged in the following fashion: Take an old wash tub, or have an old barrel sawed in two after nailing the staves to the hoops so it will not fall to pieces, set it where you want the bed and fill it with rich earth. Plant in it a tall fuchsia for a centre, and surround it with geraniums, then a row of candytuft and next the outer edge a row of nasturtiums. Dig a space about two feet wide around the tub, enrich the soil thoroughly, making it to slope from the tub to the outer edge or next the grass ity, in an address before a New York Farm- Plant this to petunias, then phlox, then row of pansy plants, and last of all a borde, It is in this direction that the greatest ad- of swest alyssum for the border. When vance has been made in the methods of is all in bloom it will be "perfectly exquis-

JOSIAH HOOPES, in the N. Y. Tribune. improved that now we have no fears of bad is the most beautiful as well as graceful herresults. The day is passed when a farmer | bacecus plant in cultivation. Although well disseminated, it is not used so plentifully as shrubbery, it makes a grand show in early Paris green and London purple both owe sun. But it is not averse to partial shade, to try to substitute arsenic for them as it a native of Siberia, it is thoroughly reliable found that ordinary white arsenic cannot be and one of our rare native plants, is called that its use as an insecticide has been fivation more readily than others of our native species. We also have two very pretty It has been the practice until quite recent- native plants belonging to this genus-D. neat little whitish nowers, and the latter is

The D. spectabilis is one of the easiest foothold in his apiary, and regulates all his Mr. Cheshire and Senator Taylor argue, it is plants to force in winter; all that is necessary is to pot medium sized clumps in good light soil on the approach of winter, to be stored away in a cool place until reeded. Forcing, a strong heat is undesirable, but may be produced all winter long.

WE have always found it best in the case of such things as migronette, candytuft, minor convolvulue, coreopis tinctoria, Virthis substance is also soluble in ammonis. with fine prepared soil and just pat the place But I do not believe that arsenic is often if down with a piece of board, and if very dry borax with the acid, when it is soluble in weather ensues, water gently in the evening with a fine rose pot. Dwarf nasturtiums are best put in with the dibber in threes, fives, ber one inch deep and four or five inches spart and into each hole put a single seed: course it is necessary to study the height to plants. When we take into account the fact | which the plants attain when in full growth. and put the tallest at the back of the borders, medium in the middle, and dwarfest in front. We like to see annuals in good bold clumps rather than in little dots here and there. - Horticultural Times.

Horticultural Items.

THE Fameure, in its best estate, is the finest eating apple in the world. It is tender, finegrained, fire flavored and julcy.

THEY say you can kill burdocks effectually by cutting off the crown of the plant and putting on a large spoonful of sait.

SEVERAL onion growers are bearing testimony to the value of sod ground for this vegetable. This is somewhat in opposition to previous ideas in onion culture.

THE Scarlet Runner is the variety of the

bean most cultivated for table use in Eng-

land, usually as what we call string or anap beans, its pods being very sweet and tender. MR. C. W. GARFIELD, of Grand Rap'ds, outs 400 dozen bunches of asparagus from an acre

stable manure each autumn, and eight tons

of refuse salt from a leather tannery every

spring. It is easy, says Galen Wilson, to prevent cabbege worms from injuring the plants. Just keep the crowns filled with soil. The heads grow up from the bottom and throw of

THOSE lands which in Continental Europe are devoted to the grape and produce the best and most cost'y wines are remarkable for the great amount of phosphoric acid they contain. The soil of the renowned Clos Voreot vineyard in France contains four per cent.

ABOUT four thousands carloads of oranges will be shipped from California this season, and will bring into the State about two million dollars. A great many new groves have been planted, so that the trees from home nurseries have been exhausted and thousands imported from Florida.

THE Country Gentleman says the Lawrence, the climate, nor yet in the soil. I believe poisoned before they have stung the plums also autumn and early winter pear, of fine one great cause underlying this question is or peaches. If you visit the orchards of the quality, but not equal to the best, is only that in our mad rush and greed to successful growers of these fruits during the partially melting, but it has the good quality of never becoming scabby, is always fair, and orchards in the fashion he describes here- for cheap nursery trees, we departed covered with stung fruit, you will find that the tree holds its foliage late in autumn from one of the great and grand laws of na- it is necessary to thin the fruit on the trees until the fruit is well matured. It is a good

> A HANDY and obesp tree label may be made from sheet sine, at a cost of not overten conta per hundred. The zinc is cut in strips five or six inches long and half an inch wide. The name is written on one end with a common lead pencil, the other end coiled round small side branch. The soil expands as the branch grows, never cuts the bark of the tree and is legible for years.

Do not use white arsenic as a spraying mesawed of rather low, may be transformed dium. Use Paris green or London purple. into something quite pretty by placing on it | E ther of these is more effective and less a box filled with earth and planted with ferns | harmful than the argenic. C. M. Weed says there is a marked difference in the tenderness If something brilliant is wanted, fill the box of foliage of plums of the Wild Goose class and the so-called foreign varieties, like the Lombard. The Wild Goose varieties are almost as tender as the peach and must be at all. For plums, generally one cunce of London purple or Paris green to twelve gallons of water is strong enough solution.

> The peculiar combination, proportion and preparation of Hood's Sarsaparilla make this medicine different from others and superior to them all in active curative power. Sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

> > Apiarian.

FOUL BROOD.

(Continued from last week.)

[Agricultural College Bulletin, Department of Entomology.] PREVENTION AND CURE.

It goes without saying that we should be very careful not to introduce combs or honey from diseased colonies into our apiaries, or perceit our bees to gain access to such comb or honey; neither is it best to get bees from foul brood spiaries, for though it would seem it might come in comb or honey. For like reason, in case foul brood comes into our bee yards, we must quarantine all diseased colonies and spare no pains to prayent the bees from healthy colonies getting either at the honey or comb, from the foul brood hives. We must remember the subtle nature of the enemy, the vitality and minuteness of the spores, else we will not practice the caution necessary to prevent the spread of the disease. Only the most extreme caution and painstaking, when foul brood is once introduced into an apiary will prevent its spread through it. Handling the bees at ly to use Paris green and London purple in cuculloria and D. Canadensis. Both have all, and especially if the bees are not gather ing, and so will be flercer to rob, is very like. doubt twenty times greater. J have also to this fact is to be attributed the bad results | quite fragrant. The foliage of both is disnoticed other orchards whose owners fol- that have sometimes followed the use of sected and very ornamental. To obtain best that the aplarist knows the imminent danger

work accordingly.

REMEDIES.

onles be destroyed-either burned or buried full sunlight is needful. By placing these spiary. For the ignorant or careless, either -as soon as the disease is detected in an dormant plants in heat successively, flawers or both, this is the wisest counsel. For the intelligent who will study into the matter fully, and practice the necessary caution, it is not wise or desirable. Two substances. long known as powerful fungicides, have been successfully used to conquer foul brood. ginian stock, etc., instead of sowing in a One is a dilute solution of salicylic acid, the patch, to draw out little drills in circles about other a solution of carbolic acid. Mr. Hilone foot round, and to sow the seeds very bert, of Germany, who was among the first thinly in these. The plants will spread as to use salicylic acid, dissolved the powder in they grow and fill up the circle, and be all ten times its own weight of spirits, one drop the better for the room. Cover in the seed of this in one grain of water was used to spray the uncapped brood. Mr. Muth mixes water. He uses eight grains of each substance in one ounce of water. This is thrown on to the diseased brood, and to be effective must of course touch every affected larva-every colony of the death-dealing bacillus. In actual practice, it seems so difficult to be absolutely thorough that this remedy does not give satisfaction. Mr. Bertrand has found success in fumigation by heating salicylic acid and forcing the fumes over the uncapped brood. The fault with this is the same as with spraying, unless very thorough, it fails of success. It is however well to mix this solution with honey or syrup, and feed it to the bees. This prevents the disease spreading so rapidly-simply holds it in check till

The carbolic acid remedy although previously used with success, has been more thoroughly employed by Mr. Frank Cheshire than by any one else. Mr. Cheshire sprays with a solution of phenol-crystals of carbolic acid-and pours onto and around the brood 1.500 solution of the same. The aim is to touch all diseased larvæ with the solution. and also to feed the bees with medicated syrup, that spores and mature microbes may all be destroyed. Without doubt this remedy is good in theory, but like the salicylic seid, it is not usually satisfactory in practice. It is found to hold the disease-or the enemy-in check, but often falls to exterminate it.

It would seem from the reports in Amer ica, even from our most careful men, that it is difficult to make this treatment sufficiently thorough to root out this disease. Like salicylic acid, so too carbolic acid or phenol as it is often called, is helpful to feed in syrup to the bees, as it seems to hold the malady in check; and also very excellent as wash which the apiarist should always earth does no harm to the cabbeges, as the have at hand. After handling the combs of a foul brood colony, the bee keeper should at once wash his hands in a dilute solution of one of these substances that he may run no risk of spreading the disease.

THE REMEDY BY TRANSFERRING

Years ago that astute and justly renowned beekeeper, Mr. Quinby, announced the "fasting method" to cure "foul brood." He drummed the bees out of their bive into any box, then placed them in a cellar till they were nearly famished of hunger, then he "run them" into a clean hive on untainted combs. With sufficient care he found this invariably a sure cure. Mr. D. A. Jones, Dr. A. B. Mason, and many others have confirmed this statement of the great New York beekeeper. It would seem from rest upon or dwell within the bees: that all must exist either in the honey, the brood, or in and about the cells. Of late many beekeepers have shown that the delay and fasting are not necessary. If the bees are simply "run into" clean, untainted hives either upon foundation or empty frames, they escape the disease, and are cured. This would show that even if the honey is consumed before there is young brood to feed, all danger

is escaped—the colony is cured. The best time to cure foul brood is during a honey flow. Then there will be less danger of robbing, which is one of the most ready ways to spread the disease,

THE PROCESS.

About four weeks before the probable end of the honey harvest, cage the queen inside the hive. As soon as the brood is all developed, set a new hive where the old one stood, filled with founds. tion, and shake the bees, queen and all, in front of this hive upon some paper sprayed carefully and with weak solutions if that can be burned. This must be done under a bee tent, or at nightfall when the bees have all ceased to fly. We can not be too careful to prevent spread of the contagion. We now burn the papers, extract the honey, and melt up the combs. The honey may be boiled and fed back to the bees; but if not boiled, great care must be taken that the bees do not get any of it. The old hive may be placed for some minutes in boiling water or else burned. No bees must be permitted to visit it till it is boiled. If we discover affected colonies after the honey flow, we had better leave them till a subsequent harvest, or till the next season. Else we must by use of bee tent, distance or time-late in the day-be absolutely certain that in our manipulations no other bees are exposed. When bees are idle and fierce to rob, the danger is so great that only the greatest caution would make it safe to attempt treatment out of the honey season. The object of caging the queen is that it makes only one operation necessary, and so lessens the danger. In extracting the honey from the diseased colony, great caution is likewise required that no bees get to it, and so contrac the disease. In case colonies are kept over for treatment till the next season, they should be fed the medicated syrup—salicylic acid solution-inside the hive after nightthat the bees can not convey the malady, yet fall, and every caution taken to prevent robbing. Bees must be kept away or the disease will spread all through the apiary.

It seems strange that with the readiness of this malady, from its very nature, to spread, and with the bee-trees in the forest. which are beyond our control, that the maiady once in a locality does not always remain there. The disease was once terribly virulent about Detroit, Toledo, Jackson, etc. Yet now these localities are free from the plague. It seems that the disease dies out in time, just as cholera, yellow fever, etc., disappear. Why it lets go its grip is not under-

If the honey is not the bearer of germs, as Mr. Cheshire believes, it is hard to underdisease. If the old bees and queen bear the owed close manuring, and always with the these substances. The user of Paris green results they should receive partial shade, of the disease spreading, in case it gains a germs, and are victims to the malady, as both

hard to understand how the transferring remedy is so effective as all who have used in It is often suggested that all diseased colconcede it to be.

THE NAMELESS BEE DISEASE.

Within the past few years much complaint has been made by beckeepers of a disease among bees, which not only depleted the colony, but was made manifest by the dieased bees. They look black because of loss of hair, much as do robper beer or old bees in spring, and frequently make strange motions in front of the hives. as though dancing or in convulsions. They are frequently dragged out of the hives by the other bees. This, like foul broot, is supposed to be due to fungoid attack. In this, on'y the mature bees seem to become victims, though the inoculation appears to come through the queen. Thus it is found that superceding the queen with a healthy one, cores the malady. It is also reported that abundance of salt water placed close by the hives, where the bees can gain ready access to it, will cure this "nameless bee disease." It would seem that th's malady is the same that has received attention in Europe, and which Mr. Cheshire has said was due to the attack of Bacillus Gaytoni. April 15, 1890.

F.E.G. KIDNEY REMEDY BLOOD REMEDY \$1.00 A BOTTLE, SIX FOR \$5 TRY IT TO-DAY

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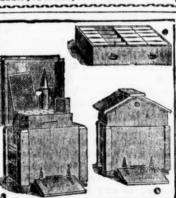
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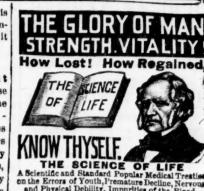
The above cut represents my improved Chaff Hive and "T" Super. Send for my illustrated price list of everything needed in the spisny FRRE.) My pamphlet "How I Froduce Comb Honey," five cents. GEO. E. HILTON.

remont, Newaygo Co., Mich MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made and executed by Frank Blumenthal, of a city of Detroit, Wayne county, Michigan, to Horato C. Harrower, of the city and State of New York, bearing date the 12th day of February, A. D. 1853, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Wayne County, Michigan, on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1853, in liber 184 of mortgages, on page 16, which said mortgage was duly assigned by Horatio C. Harrower to Mary E. Harrower, of the city of Albany, State of New York, by assignment in writing bearing date the 18th day of May, 1886, and recorded in liber 24 or assignments of mortgages, on page 163, in the office of the Register of Jeeds and recorded in liber 24 or assignments of mortgages, on page 163, in the office of the Register of Jeeds for Wayne County. Upon which mortgage there has been paid the sum of eleven hundred dollars. The premises described in said mortgage are lets number 118, 132 and 183, in William C. Maybury's sub-division of lotten (10) of Theodore J. and Dennis J. Campau's plat of the sub-division of fractional sections 25 and 25, town one south, range twolve east. A part release of said mortgaged premises bearing date March 1839, in 180 and exocuted, releasing all of said mortgaged was premises bearing date March 1839. In 1862 and 1858, in liber 33 of discharges of mortgages, on page 504. There is now delaimed to be due on said mortgage that was required to be due on said mortgage that on the said mortgage of mortgages, on page 504. There is now delaimed to be due on said mortgage the said mortgage of mortgages, on page 504. There is now delaimed to be due on said mortgage that of the sum of two hundred dollars principal and fifty-twe and 18-100 dollars interest, and no suit or proceedings at law or equity having been instituted to recover said moneys or any part thereor; now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage was represented to the said direction of the said city Hall being the place where the Circuit Cour; for the C Dated April 12, 1890. MARY E. HARROWER,

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less the cash accompanies the order. We understand that they have removed from New Haven, Conn., to Room 25, Times Building, New York. We have found them to be entirely irresponsible.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 64,272 bu., against 72,933 bu. the previous week, and 59,472 bu. for corresponding week in 1889. Shipments for the week were 24,211 bu., against 84,020 bu. the previous week, and 22,127 bu, the corresponding week last year. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 196,343 bu., against 162,848 bu. last week, and SS,950 bu. at the corresponding date in 1889. The visible supply of this grain on May 24 was 22,458,000 bu. against 22,694,973 bu. the previous week, and 21,294,385 bu, for the corresponding week in 1889. This shows a decrease from the amount reported the previous week of 236,974 bushels. As compared with a year ago the visible supply shows an increase of

As hinted last week, there has been a sharp reaction in the wheat market, prices having been pushed higher than the point at which they could be maintained. The decline on spot in this market is from 2c on No. 3 red to 4%c on No. 2 do. On futures the loss is from 11/4 to 41/4c. We do not regard the present situation as one likely to continue. Unless there comes very encouraging news from the spring wheat States prices will again move upwards, but probably not to the highest points reached two weeks ago. It is now a settled fact that even the most favorable weather from now until harves cannot make even a fair crop in the winter wheat States. As the season advances the damage caused by killing out only becomes more pronounced. The week closed on Thursday, owing to the occurrence of Memorial Day, hence no quotations are given for Friday.

The following table exhibits the daily close ing sales of spot wheat in this market from May 10th to May 30th inclusive:

		No. 1 White,	No. 2 Red.	No.
May	10	95	96	**
66	12	94	96	50
66	13	92%	9414	
66	14	92	93	89
64	15	9214	94	89
44	16	96	96	90
44	17	95	26	
64	19	9334	94%	90
66	20	92 %	9414	90
6.6	21	9316	9516	9)
64	22	9514	96%	91
44	23	9514	9714	93
66	24	9534	9716	90
66	26	93	9436	
46	27	921/4	94	90
6-6	28	9314	9414	90
66	29	93	93	
24	90		-	

No. 2 white sold at 89c, and No. 3 at 79%

The following is a record of the closing prices on the various deals in futures each

day during the past	week:			
	May	June	July	Au
Saturday		****	96%	93
Monday	94%	94	93%	92
Tuesday	94%	941/4	9216	92
Wednesday		921/4	91%	90
Thursday	****	04/3	02/0	-

On Thursday New York closed moderately active and lower, St. Louis excited with 1889. The visible supply shows a decrease sharp fluctuations, finally closing below opening prices, and slightly above lowest held in store here amount to 8,279 bu. points reached. The speculative dealings there are very large, with the "bull" element in the majority. The Chicago market opened fairly strong on Thursday, but be- Owing to a scarcity of No. 2 white on came demoralized during the day, and prices Thursday prices were advanced to 34c; declined 1% @2c as compared with the previous day. Last quotations on No. 2 red mixed at 31c. In futures, No. 2 mixed for were 91c, and No. 2 spring closed at same

Says the Chicago Tribune: The crop experts are at last beginning to see that a vast oats is a singular fact, and shows the amount of damage was done to the growing winter wheat by the frosts of two months ago. Werst wires that there is a deterioration of 20 per cent in Kansas, and Ingals sends word of a generally low condition in Missourl. Prime reported yesterday that insect life in almost every form of wheat pest is abroad in the fields of Illinois. Rust is 2. white, 28%c; No. 3 white, 28c; No. 2 complained of by Kentucky and Tennessee. There is always some kind of complaint at at 28%c, June at 27%c, July at 26%c, and this time of year, the condition never being perfect, but seldom has the trouble appear-

ed to be anything like as great as now. The quantity of wheat now reported as on ocean passage to the United Kingdom exceeds the total visible supply in the United stops speculation. Quotations were as fol-States and Canada and is said to be the lows: No. 2 white, 34%@35%c; mixed westlargest on record.

A letter from Greene County to the Illinois State Journal says numerous farmers agree that the wheat yield in that part of the May, 34c; June, 33c and July, 32%c

State will not be more than one-tenth of a erop. Large areas are being plowed under and planted to corn, of which there will be an unusually large crop.

The commercial editor of the St. Louis Post Disp tch says: The best reports coming in from the winter wheat are the worst ever heard. They come from such sources that they can't be doubted, and cover country from Southern Kansas to Indiana and as far South as Tennessee. At present the prospect is that this crop will be worse than 881. The same applies to oats.

Frost was reported near Winnipeg Monday night last.

The following table shows the quantity of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, in the United States, Canada, and on passage to Great Britain and the Continent of Eu-

Visible suptly.... On passage for United Kingdom..... On passage for Continent of Europe... 5,792,00 Total pushels May 10, 1890...... 48,999.91 40,218,47

The estimated receipts of foreign and ome-grown wheat in the English markets during the week ending May 17 were 829,360 bu. more than the estimated onsumption; and for the eight weeks endng May 5 the receipts are estimated to have been 2,117,040 bu. more than the consumption. The receipts show an increase for those eight weeks of 2,527,576 bu. as compared with the corresponding eight eeks in 1889.

Shipments of wheat from India for the week ending May 17, 1890, as per special cable to the New York Produce Exchange, aggregated 660,000 bu., of which 520,000 bu. were for the United Kingdom and 140,000 bu. for the Continent. The shipments for the previous week, as cabled, amounted to 480,000 bu., of which 60,000 bu. went to the United Kingdom, and 420,000 bu. to the Continent. The shipments from that country from April 1, the beginning of the crop year, to May 17, aggregate 2,660,000 bu., of which 1,560,000 bu. went to the United Kingdom, and 1,100,000 bu. to the Continent. For the corresponding period in 1889 the shipments were 3,860,000 bu. The wheat on passage from India May 6 was estimated at 1.648,000 bu. One year ago

the quantity was 1,736,000 bu. The Liverpool market on Thursday was quoted steady, with light demand. Quotations for American wheat were as follows: No. 2 winter, 7s. 01/4d. per cental. No. 2 spring, 7s. 2d. California No. 1, 7s. 1%d. per

CORN AND OATS.

cental.

CORN. The receipts of corn in this market the

past week were 28,055 bu. against 28,157 bu. the previous week, and 28,056 bu, for the corresponding week in 1889. Shipments for the week were 19,845 bu. against 31,756 bu. the previous week, and 45,533 bu. for the corresponding week in 1889. The visible supply of corn in the country on May 24th amounted to 11,078,702 bu., against 11,096, 248 bu, the previous week, and 11,054,936 bu. at the same date in 1889. The visible sup ply shows a decrease during the week indicated of 17,546 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 21,719 bu. against 21,009 last week, and 45,680 bu, at the corresponding date in 1889. Corn has declined since a week ago, and 35@35%c are now the best figures for No. 2, 341/2c for No. 3, and 34c for No. 4. For No. 2 yelow 371/c is asked, and for No. 3 361/40 In futures June is nominal at 34% c and July at 35 %c per bu. The Chicago market on Thursday opened easy, declined in the face of heavy receipts, but was active at the decline. Both spot and futures closed lower. Quotations at the close were as follows: No. 2, 331/4c; No. 3, 321/4c; No. 1 white, 341/2c; No. 3 white, 331/2c; No. 3 yellow, 32%c. In futures No. 2 for May closed at 33 1/4 c, June at 33 1/4 c, July at 33 1/4 @34c, August at 34%c and September at 351/4c. The outlook for corn is not good in this State. The continued cold rains have delayed planting, and a good many farmers in the middle and southern counties have not got through planting yet. It will take a very favorable season to mature a crop between June 1st and the early frosts. Still it has often been done. All the same Michigan men with old corn in their cribs have a good

thing to keep. At Liverpool corn was reported in fair demand and steady, with No. 2 selling at 3s.

61/4 d. Futures were steady, with May at 3s. 61/d., June at 3s. 61/d., and July at 3s.

7¼d. per cental. The receipts at this point for the week were 14,886 bu., against 29,774 bu. the prerious week, and 24,862 bu. for the corresponding week last year. The shipments for the week were 12,863 bu. against 19,236 bu. the previous week and 1,965 bu. the same week in 1889. The visible supply of this grain on May 24th was 4,384,318 bu., against 4,398,841 bu. the previous week, and 6,341,751 bu. at the corresponding date in of 14,523 bu. for the week indicated. Stocks against 11,436 bu. the previous week, and 18,424 bu. the corresponding week in 1889. The market for oats holds very steady. light mixed sold at 31%c, and No. 2 June sold at 29c, from which it appears speculators do not think prices will hold up. The near approach in values of corn and strength of the latter grain. At Chicago oats are lower than a week ago both on spot and most futures. Still the market there appears to be quite strong, and the slight loss may be regained, although it is pretty late in the season for that. At the close on Thursday quotations were as follows: No. mixed, 28c per bu. In futures May closed September at 23 %c. The New York market is lower on spot and near futures from increased receipts. Exports are large, and keep the feeling pretty firm. Reports from

the new crop are favorable so far, and this

ern, 32@35%c; white western, 34@40c;

No. 2 Chicago mixed, 35c. In futures clos-

ing prices for No. 2 mixed were as follows:

DAIRY PRODUCTS. BUTTER.

We cannot see any signs of improvement

in the market. It is very weak under free

receipts, and the best off r for choice dairy is now 14c, with fair to good at 10@12c. Even at these figures the demand is light, showing that a large amount of "substi tutes" are being used. In creamery there is also a d cline, and quotations now are 13 @15c per lb., according to quality. Of course a great deal of high class butter comes to this city under contract, and sells from 203 rer lb. upwards the year round. The figures we give are those received on the stock consigned to dealers, little of which can be graded above "fair." The highest prices are realized from the sale of "private creamery," a product which very seldom is to be had on the open market, and is retailing to-day at from 25@30; per lb. At Chicago butter is very slow, with prices showing a decline from those ruling a week ago. There is a somewhat better demand for shipment noted since the decline. Q totations there Thursday were as follows: Elgin district or fancy, separator goods, 14@14%c fair to good, 13@181/c; good to fine dairies 10@11c, medium to fair, 8@9c; packing stock, 41/05c, for fresh; old, 31/04c. At New York excessive receipts continue, and the bulk of them are rather "off" in quality, the result of the weather to some extent. The Daily Bulletin says of the

" Arrivals continue exceedingly large, the bulk not of a quality that will improve by holding, and with a slow unsatisfactory de the market is in a badly demoralized mand. condition, with prices lower and irregular, olders not being inclined to refuse any old within bounds of reason. Western reamery, other than Eigin, is in very large surplus and 14c has become the extreme for he finest and not cleaning up at that figure I'mis price is so low that buyers all want the est and there is hardly any fixed value for grades under fine, holders making the best erms possible. Exporters have taken a few lots at 10@12c, and obtained really nice quality at those figures."

Quotations in that market on Thursday vere as follows: BASTERN STOCK Preamery, State and Penn., extra.. Preamery, State and Penn., seconds 14% 2015 11 @139 14 @14% State dairy, half-firkin tubs and pails 12 @18 State dairy, half-firkin tubs and pails, seconds State dairy, Welsh, tubs, firsts. tate dairy, tubs, thirds State da'ry, tubs, fl. tas to fourths ... WESTERN STOCK.

Creamery, Elgin, extra
Creamery, other Western, extras.
Creamery, Western, firsts
Creamery, Western, seconds
Creamery, Western, thirds n imitation creamery thirds Vestern dairy, firsts Western factory, fiesh, tubs firsts Old Western dairy or factory

CHEESE. As expected there has been a sharp decline n cheese in this market, and State full creams are now quoted at 91/4c per lb. The cheapness of butter will probably lead to more milk going to the cheese factories the coming season, and we look for a larger make than usual from that circumstance as well as the fine condition of pastures. It does not look as if pastures could get dried up this season, the ground is so full of moisture. Of course the grass must be more or ess "washy" on low grounds, but upland pastures look fine. The Chicago market is rather slow, with receipts fair and prices steady. Most of the offerings are new cheese. Quotations Thursday were as follows: Full cream cheddars, new, 71/07%c per lb: do twins, 814@81/c; Young Americas, 81/4@ 9c; 1-lb skims, cheddars, 71/071/c; 1-lb skims, twins, 71/607%c;1-lbYoung Americas, skims, 814@81/c; hard skims, flats, 31/4@ 5c. At New York cheese went up %c early in the week, sales having been made at 9c, but it has since dropped to the old figures, 8% o for choice white being the top. The

Daily Bulletin says of the market : "More or less stock has sold at 81/c, owing to its weak condition, and there seems to be a fear that the proportion may increase as the between hay and grass stock comes to hand, and that, in conjunction with the comparative cheapness of the combination actories and some of last week's combinations here unsold, may have altogether made up the influences inducing buyers to stand off. The weather too, is warm and muggy, and not desirable as an influence upor stock. Some of the dealers were finding a very good home demand this

mostly, as usual, in small sizes at ordinary premium over large stock."

Qotations yesterday on new cheese as follows: NEW CHEESE. State factory, full cream, choice..... State factory, choice, full cream, col'd. State factory, good.
State factory, fair
State factory, fair
State factory, light skims, choice.
State factory, skims, fine.
State factory, skims good.
State factory, skims medium. itate factory, skims good. itate factory, skims, medi itate factory, full skims... Pennsylvania skims.... At Little Falls on Monday about 5,500

packages were sold at a range of 81/4@9c, the latter for dairy. At Utica on Monday 10,031 boxes were sold against 11,835 for the same date last year. The report of the market says there was no hesitation in paying last week's figures, with 8%c obtained for one lot of white, regular size. Small cheese were in excellent demand. Prices ranged from 81/4 @8%e. The coming week, it is expected, will close out fodder cheese, and after that new grass cheese will comprise the bulk of

the offerings. The last issue of the London (Eng.) Grocer received by mail, says of the chees

"The dearth of old English cheese con tinues to be as severely felt as ever, and or-ders that cannot be filled from this source have to be supplied from other quarters, so that the market in general is fairly support ed. No Cheshire cheese worth mentioning is left on hand, and the few cheddar that may have been on show have been taken at from 56s for useful grades, up to 74s per cwt. for fine. Of Double Glo'sters the supply is completely exhausted, and only trifical left of good naw have been sold at 46s lots of good new have been sold at 46s 83; with Wiltshire loaf of this season's make at 56s, and new skims at 30s to 36s. Old American cheese is nearly all used up, and 'perfect' parcels meet with buyers at 57s for white, and at 54s to 56s for colored, though there are several instances there 52s to 54s have been accepted for both sorts, only just a grade or so inferior. the market, and sales have transpired at 48

supplies cannot be expected much before the middle or end of June. The New Zealand cheese is arriving more largely than at this period of 1889, and further consignments of 1,380 packages are just to hand, the quantities changing bands this week having been at from 36s to 52s for middling to prime

quality. The Liverpool market vesterday was quot ed quiet, with fair demand; and quotations were 543. 0d. per cwt. for finest colored and white American, and 481, for new.

WOOL.

There is a fair degree of activity and much rmness in the eastern wool markets. Manufacturers are not buying a pound they can help, asserting the belief that with the advent of the new clip there will be an opportunity to secure supplies at more favorable rates. Just how they are going to do this is a question, for the new clip in Texas is selling beyond a parity with Boston prices, and the same is true of the California clip. The fact is stocks are very low in the eastern markets, especially some particular lines, such as combing and fine delaine, and they are gradually being bid up by manufacturers. Dealers who have desirable wools on hand are very firm in their views, as they know would be impossible to replenish stocks at the prices now prevailing at the east. At Boston Michigan wool is very firm, and

we note sales at 31c, an advance of fully 11/2c per lb. since February. Onlo and Pennsylvania fleeces are also firm, and 34c is frequently paid for XX wools. Delaine wools are reported strong and very scarce. In the present scarcity of goed wools at the east, would it not be business for those who have sheared their flocks, thoroughbreds nearly order? The clip of this State is in uncommonly good condition, better than last season, and should bring growers as much money. It will if there is no set-back to the market.

At New York trade is not so active as at Boston and Philadelphia, but prices hold up well, the quietness not being the result of any weakness on the part of holders. The views of the Daily Bulletin on the outlook are interesting:

"While it remains a matter of difficulty to work prices up to a higher plane, even for the most desirable and attractive wools. there is nothing of a really weak character shown, nor are the chances in favor of buyers obtaining any early advantage. The market makes itself through the great scarcity of certain grades of fleeces and the necessities of manufacturers compelling investment, though the manner in which some of them have handled other grades would eem to indicate they do not entertain quite so much fear regarding the future as they would have it appear. It is, however, by no means a healthy market, as the condition of the goods trade warrants no such prices now ruling on wool, even here, while the full and almost extravagant ideas entertained in the country, would lead to the impression that growers abate nothing of the buoyant sentiment with which they entered the season, and evidently intend giving full trial Dealers, not only at this point, but at other localities on the sea-board, repeat their expressions of a determination not to take he clip at the price asked by growers, and f they can all hang together in that determination, may accomplish something, but the fear is that some one will make a and the rest be compelled to take hold in self-defense."

But what difference does the price of wool make to manufacturers? The editor of the Wool Reporter insists that the price of wool does not make the price of cloth. but the price of cloth makes the price of wool. That is just what we believe, and as the manufacturer can control the price of cloth we think the grower should control the price of wool. It would not be fair to have the manufacturer hold both ends of the purse. All the same as soon as the season opens in Michigan we will see the usual crowd of buyers within her borders after wool. And they will be treated well and get good wool-but they will have to pay

Here is what the Texas Stockman says of the market in that State:

The market is fairly open and a large block of wool has been sold—just how much it is impossible to ascertain, though it is 4.000 bags have changed hands. Combs is for good six to eight months wool, the bulk

Now six to eight months Texas wool is quoted in Boston at 18 to 21c. When that 20c wool pays freight, commissions for handling, insurance, etc., at what price must it be sold in Boston to let the buyer out? We think the eastern markets to-day are in better shape for the new clip than a year ago, and that dealers really expect to pay about as much for it as they did then.

Below we give the range of prices in the

eastern markets, taken from actual sales:

- 1	Ohio and Pennsylvania XX and above	334	60034
	Ohio X and above	33	233
V.	Ohio X	314	600.30
ů	Ohio X	32	@32
2	Ohio No. 1	86	6237
4	Miehigan X	30	@31
S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	Michigan No. 1	88	@ 38
2	Ohio delaine	36	@36
4	Michigan delaine	35	@35
•	Ohio fine unwashed	21	@22
4	Ohio unmerchantable	24	@ 25
•	Michigan fine unwashed	20	@21
4	Michigan unmerchantable	22	@23
	No. 1 Ohio combing washed		@41
0	No. 1 Michigan combing washed	39	@40
	Kentucky & Indiana % blood combing	28	@29
7	Kentucky & Indiana ¼ blood combing	25	@26
	Missouri & Illinois % blood combing	27	@28
e	Wisconsin X	29	
	do Unwashed and unmerch,	20	25
t	Texas, 12 months	28	29
	Texas 6 months	25	26
8	California, spring	17	22
-	New York unwashed and unmerch	20	22
	California fall	17	18
Í	POREIGN.		
n	Australian, Port Phillip	35	2 38
	do fine combing	38	@41
6	do cross-breds	38	@42
	Montavideo	29	@31

A MODEL RAILWAY.

The Burlington Route, C., B. & Q. R. R., operates 7,000 miles of road, with termini in Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City and Denver, For speed, safety, comfort, equipment, track, and efficient service it has no equal. The Burlington gains new ing because they could not do anything else patrons, but loses none.

FARM for sale of 520 acres in Crockery township, Ottawa County. One of the best | depended mainly upon grain growing. farm houses in the county; ample barns and sheds, large apple orchards, well watered, and situated near the village of Nunica, on acres and upwards to suit purchasers. Terms easy. For full particulars call on or address George D. Turner, care of First National

GRAHAM.

and His Methods.

A recent issue of the Pontiac Gazette conained a letter addressed to the senior editor of the FARMER, and signed by Wm. Graham, which is characterized by such maliclous misstatements that I propose giving the other side of it. As I always like to fight fairly, I give Mr. Graham's letter in full, so the readers of the FARMER can judge for themselves of the truth or falsity of the charges made against me :

and he that is not for us is against entirely, to ship now, and hold it subject to some of our foes had better listen, something

We as laborers, farmers and Patrons of be denounced as knowing only enough to raise wheat, as I have heard you remark of class of farmers.

nearer to the ground, for you will find there is a rumbling in the earth, and the hostile spirit you manifest toward us laborers, farmers and Patrons of Industry, will make you your present hostile feelings are worth more butterfly to decorate our home walls than to keep under the name of the MICHI GAN FARMER, to heap abuse upon us labor ers, farmers and Patrons of Industry. Friend Gibbons, I want you to distinctly

pocrisy of a man who is doing his best to njure a person's character and business and addressing him as "friend." It shows just what Mr. Graham's ideas of a "frlend" are, and his actions are entirely in accord with them.

MICHIGAN FARMER hit the Patrons of In dustry a kick and denounced us as ghouls." This will probably be as surprising to the saying that it is an absolute falsehood. There can be no getting around the fact that it is Next, as to the "principles advocated a

Romeo." The occasion was the annual shearing of the Macomb County Sheepthe parties engaged in the discussion, and

wheat. Mr. Graham denied this; said there was a combination between the business, capitalist and professional classes to beat the farmer. He denounced them as dishonest, and said the farmers and laboring men intended to down them. I asked what he meant by downing them? He said they intended driving them out. I asked if they were driven out of business would they not have to go on farms to make a living? And if they did would it not make competition in agricultural products all the more intense by adding to the producers and cutting off consumers? That it seemed to me farmers did not want more competition; they had too much now. Referring back to the price of wheat, I said one great trouble was that when men went on farms without capital they had to grow wheat, and the influx of foreign immigrants to the cheap lands of the west where they all had to engage in wheat growwith the cheap rates of transportation to the east, had made wheat low, and squeezed the farmers of this State severely where they

OPEN LETTER TO WM.

A Communication read at a Public Meeting in Avon, and Published by Request. FRIEND ROB'T GIBBONS, Detroit, Mich. DEAR SIR :- The more I think of the rinciples you advocated at Romeo on the 29th inst., the more convinced am I that you are not a friend of the farmers' and laborers' organization called the Patrons of Industry. regret to be forced to this conclusion, but when you through the MICHIGAN FARMER hit the Patrons of Industry a kick and deneunced us as ghouls, I am forced to put the MICHIGAN FARMER down with the business men's association, and drummers' or traveling men's association, as not a thing for us as fast as we can get to them after finding them out, we propose to down them by giv-ing them a severe letting alone; and don't flatter yourself that the MICHIGAN FARM ER's name will save it from the general rule, for it is principles, not men, we as laborer and farmers are after, no matter how great be their name, and we as laborers and farm ers organized under the name of Patrons of Industry, had better save our dollars than Michigan Dairyman or Michigan Farm ER. About the time to renew subscriptions may "drap." If you are to work for the other fellow he might as well support you, we as laborers and farmers and Patrons of Industry will not, while you do not work for

Industry, propose to show the official, business, capital, professional and skilled labor world (as they are pleased to call themselves) that our avocation shall be respected and not Friend Gibbons, you will need your ear

understand that your belittlings are not ac-

cepted any more than any other of the busi ness world. We have organized to help and defend ourselves against the attacks of others. This is the medicine, take it in any Resp. yours, WM. GRAHAM. quantity you like.

First, we would call attention to the coo The next point is the assertion that "th

readers of the FARMER as it was to me, and the columns of the paper will bear me out in lie, and as Mr. Graham is a reader of the paper he wrote that statement with a full knowledge that it was a lie. That is the act

Breeders' Association. The wives and daughters of the members had prepared s lunch for visitors, at which a large number of farmers of the neighborhood were present. I was one of the guests, and the occasion was a very happy one, thoroughly enjoyed by all. Mr. Graham was another of the guests. After leaving the tables a group as sembled near them, and was evidently en gaged in discussing some question. There was a good deal of laughing and joking, and as I passed I was stopped by one of some questions asked me. They related to the price of wheat. I was asked why wheat was so low. I answered it appeared to be because there was too much wheat. posite of that statement, and advanced the theory that it was the result of manipulation by speculators and combines. I said that might affect values for a time, or at some par ticular time, but finally the actual supply and demand would rule prices. I pointed out also that the depression prevalent in business during the past fall and winter had affected not only wheat but all manufactured articles; that in the case of some kinds of goods they had declined in even a greater ratio than

There was one other point discussed. Mr. Graham took the ground that the only honest men in the country were the farmers and the D., G. H. & M. R. R. This is one of the the laborers. I said I did not believe that a best stock farms in the State; also well man's avocation made him honest or disadapted to all kinds of grain, and will be honest—that if a man was honest he would sold very cheap. Immediate possession be honest no matter what his business was, given. Will also be sold in parcels of 40 and that no avocation could ever make an honest man out of a dishonest one. I also pointed out that many business and professional men had been born and brought up on an early and large make, but very liberal Bank, Grand Haven, Mich. farms, and engaged in some other avocation

Plain Statement of Facts Which Shows Some One is Lying-A Model Reformer

not believe that the change of necessity made them dishonest. I put the case this way: "Suppose, Mr. Graham, your son, not liking to live on the farm, should engage in some other business, do you believe it would make him any less worthy as a citizen or less honest as a man?" Mr. Graham said he did not have the time to answer such questions then, but he would like to meet me in debate where each side could have a fair opportunity to present his views. At that time Mr. P. Andrews, of Disco, said he wanted to see me on business, and I walked off with him, leaving some of the parties still talking. While I was taking part in the discussion Messrs. Joshua Van Hoosen, C. E. Lockwood, H. F. Wells, P. Andrews, Lee Chapel, and others were present. Several of them took part in it, sometimes in a joking way, and all seemed to be enjoying the talk. These were the questions discussed, and they were discussed from a business standpoint entirely, not in regard to any organization whatever, but simply in regard to their effect upon general agriculture. The statements given are as I remember them, and not of course in the exact words used. There was nothing, so far as I heard, said derogatory to any class of farmers, and nothing differing from opinions I have often expressed in the FARMER. And it is a singular fact that these views never before seemed to for 90 days. strike Mr. Graham as inimical to the best interests of the farmers. The statement that I denounced a certain class, or any class, of farmers as knowing only enough to

new lands without capital and misrepresented it so as to use it to prejudice people against me. And now let me talk a little to Mr. Graham: would like to ask him whether he is posing as a farmer or a business man when handling live stock? We have known him for a number of years as a drover or middleman, one of the class he is so bitter against, and | graduate. a little incident that happened not so very long ago at King's Stock Yards may account to some extent for this attack. Mr. Graham had brought in a lot of sheep, which, I suppose from his actions, he had purchased from farmer. There had been a sharp advance in sheep and Mr. Graham had sold at a good price. He came to the reporter of the FARMER and asked him to quote them at 25 cents less per hundred than they were sold for. The reporter declined, and told Mr. Graham that if the sale went in it would be at the price the sheep sold for. He then asked to have the sale left out, remarking that it was 'a scratch sale anyway." This was evidently Mr. Graham's business day, and not water supply will damage his business. his farmer day. He wanted the FARMER to lie so as to help him beat somebody. Is this the secret of your enmity, Mr. Graham?

raise wheat is emphatically false. Mr. Gra-

ham took what I said about men going on

You wanted it to lie for you so you could bright tin were reflected upon the house and authorized was autiset to n fire. Considerable damage was beat your neighbors and customers. Not being successful in that, you attempt to infure the reputation of its editors by accusing them of seiling out. It has probably struck you also that if the FARMER was out of the vay-if your neighbors did not take it-you could perhaps make 50 cents a hundred out of them. But the FARMER, for 20 years, has stood like a stone wall against that kind of dishonesty, and protected its readers against territory than the combined area of Connecthe rangelty of demagagnes whose honesty is all in their mouths and not equal to the temptation of 25 cents a hundred on sheep. This is the man who is shouting for the oppressed farmer! No wonder he thinks every one is dishonest, for he measures other eople with his own measure

Here is a pretended friend, reporting and misrepresenting a private conversation at a dinner table where he was a guest, for the purpose of blackening my character ! This one act shows him to be very deficient in moral principle. Here is the same man asking the live stock reporter of the FARMER to lie for him, and it is our belief that because he refused. Mr. Graham is determined to do all he can to injure the reputa tion of the FARMER and those who conduct

This is your record, Mr. Graham, and i shows you not only to be an intolerant bigot, but also that you are willing to take advantage of the very class you pretend to befriend and belong to, when you have an opportunity. While I have the utmost contempt for you, I feel sorry for the pitiful spectacle you have made of yourself.

ROBERT GIBBONS.

In renewing his subscription to the FARM-ER, Mr. H. S. Taylor, of Dalton, Muskegon Co., writes:

"The number of years I have taken the FARMER is a sufficient evidence of the value place upon the paper. It is not the only farm journal we read, but we should drop out all the rest before the FARMER. We deem it a good and trusty farm journal for all the farmers of Michigan and other States as well,"

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan.

The first story of the new \$65,000 reform chool building at Lansing is up. The three months' summer term of th

It is alleged. English syndicate controls 21 of the principal flour mills in Michigan. There are 4,800 acres, exclusive; of the emetery, within the corporate limits of Lan-

sing. J. A. Marratt, dealer in wall-paper at Admmitted suicide by hanging himself The 16th annual meeting of the State Plo-

ner & Historical Society is to be held at Lansing, June 11 and 12. The public schools of this city will require 477,960 for their maintenance the coming year. There are 44 of them.

Samuel Crossman, who settled in Ingham County in 1836 and has lived in Ann Arbor since 1855, is dead, aged 94 years

The Jackson Agricultural Society, supported by the business men of the Central City, has decided to hold a fair this fall. The Chloago & West Michigan railroad company has finished laying track between Traverse City and Baldwin and are now bal-

At Battle Creek, on Tuesday, a stand of leats at an Indian show fell, and with it went about 100 persons, none of whom were very

Mr. Henry Little, the oldest ploneer of lamazoo County, was burled on the 27th was over 93 years old, and came to Mich Harry Chenoweth, a car driver of this city, was caught between two street-cars on Wed-nesday, and so crushed that he died before

ne could be taken to the hospital. The bench show of the Michigan Kennel Club will be held in connection with the De-

because it seemed to give better promise of troit International Exhibition this year. The success, or was more to their taste, and I did premiums amount to almost \$5,000, and all the handsome dogs in the country will be here

A wool buyer at Cassopolis has begun oper-

ations and has taken about seven incusand pounds of wool, mostly unawshed. Prices are not named, said to be "a trifle lower than last year's. A factory for the manufacture of involcing

machines, a new invention by a Cansis man which is expected to prove a great desider. atom to dry-goods houses, is to be star ed a Lansing. Romeo Observer: Mr. John Smith, Jr.,

sold four four year-old steers the other dig for \$90 apiece, and it probably didn't cost any more to raise them than it would som Darwin J. McKay, of Barry County, conricted of the murder of Thomas Searies, has

been unconditionally pardoned by Gov. Luce, who believes him innocent, the victim of cir-Heat so expanded an fron bridge at Bay City that it was impossible to turn the sa but one way. A barge ran into the ple the fixed span, in consequence, and a

the fixe1 span, in consequence, and a good deal of damage was done. Robert Lang, of Detroit, disappeared mysteriously from his hotel at Washington, D. C., about May 18. On the 24th a body thought to be his was found under a railroad trest e and

in a small stream near Riverdale. The fishing season lasts about forty weeks. During that time the verse sengaged in that business which be ong at Grand Haven catch about 1 100,000 pounds of fish, which bring into the town about \$14,000 a year.

Gus Ehlers, who brutally beat a horse he was driving, was prosecuted by the Humans Society of Kalamazoo, and given the full pen

George Wygles, living near Orangeville, was spraying his orchard with P ris green. Three of his young children were in the orchard with him, and being thirsty, drank out of the can containing the poison. Two are dead, the other very ill. Mrs. Charles Sumner, of White Cloud, left

while she visited a sick neighbor who had sent for her. During her absence the house aught fire, and she returned to find it a mass of flames, the funeral pyre of her child. Mrs. Hugo Lupinski, of Grand Rapids, died from an overdose of morphine on the 27th. Her husband, Dr. Lupinski, is well known to

her babe, 14 months o'd, asleep in her house

the medical fraternity, and was several year Edward Clay, of Saginaw, wearled of the ceres of matrimony, persuaded his wife to sign a merigage on the r little home for the alleged purpose of buying one in Bay City,

then left the town with the money, and as a ouvenir a note telling his wife she would see It is thought that Albert Smith, whose dead ody was found in a mill flume at Battle Creek, was murdered, as the post morter showed he must have been dead when his body went into the water. A woman has been arrested charged with knowing some

thing about the presumed crime. Just as the Filnt city waterworks ing them from pumping water from the river on the ground that so great a decrease in the

A singular accident occurred in Fairfield township, Lenawee Co., this week. B. Baser set a new tin can on a platform near his house and the sun's rays focused upon the George F. Lewis, of Saglaaw, long identi-

fled with the newspaper interests of the Sarnaws, and secretary of the Northeastern Fair Association since its organization, was found dead in his bei at his home in Saginaw on Friday morning. Mr. Lewis was widely known throughout the State, and his many riends will regret his loss. Northern Michigan has 27 countles contain-

fout, Massachusetts and Delawire. Cherice eight minton acres of unimproved lands.
Tow what's the sense of going to Dako's Idaho or Montana to be the sport of blizzar and drouths and live in dugouts fifty miles The Jackson County Farmers' Club, a combination of all the c'ubs in the its annual meeting at Jackson on Wein R. D. M. Edwards was chosen president ner Ladd, vice president; Geo. E. Kenney, secretary; J. S. Flint, treasurer, and W. E.

Kennedy, financial agent. The meeting was

largely attended, and several very interesting and practical papers were read. The Saginaw News says that doubtless the largest and certainly the most valuable saw log that was ever hewn in this great lumbering region is that which C. M. Slade, of Montrose, og that was ever dewn in this great immorring region is that which C. M. Slade, of Montrose, who has been operating for Brown & Ryan on the Flint river about 40 miles from the city as the water flows, found under water a black walnut log, 14 feet long and five feet eight inches through, and scales 3,574 feet, being measured by a registered scaler of this oity. As black walnut lumber is worth \$60 per thousand, the lumber from this log will bring about \$200. It is estimated that it has been lying in the river a quarter of a century, yet it is perfectly sound.

University boys had a real funny time at a olicius the other night. They seem to have undertaken to "clean out" the circus men with unsatisfactory results. A free fight continued for a couple of hours with more or ess activity, in which stones, brick-bats and revolvers were freely used, and furnished s venirs to a good many in the shape of broken heads, black eyes and bad bruises. A circus employe, colored, was seriously wounded by a builet in the back, and a number of other employes were badly hurt. About a dozen of "the boys" were injured, one having a fractured jaw, another a broven arm, and so on, while a farmer named Mason has a fractured skull which will probably result in

General.

his death. But "the boys" probably had

their "fun."

There are 704,736 railroad employes in the United States. One thousand cloakmakers are on strike at

Indianapolis experienced earthquake shocks on the 27th, the vibrations being accomp by a sound like the rushing of a large volume Fletcher Harper, of the firm of Harper &

Chicago. They demand ten hours a day and to be paid once a week.

Bros, the well-known publishers, and sor one of the four brothers who established the ousiness, is dead. The National Protective Association of Butchers was in convention at Cincinnstithis week. They are planning means to circumvent the dressed-beef monopoly,

Georgia and Carolina meion growers have formed a trust. They represent nearly 20,001 acres planted in melons, and propose to buy and han ile the entire crop, regulating it so no market will be overstocked.

It is reported George 'Vanderbilt is to build a \$6,000,000 palace on his estate of 5,000 acres near Asheville, N. C. The brick used will be made on the property, and a stone quarry is to be opened to supply the stone needed. It will be remembered that the disaster which overwhelmed the town of Johnstowi in Pennsylvania occurred a year ago to-day-Arrangements have been made for memorial

services in all the churches in the place. The Iowa Indians have accepted the govern ment's proposition to buy their lands, at \$1.25 per acre, after an allotment of 80 acres per capita has been made. There w.ll be about 224,618 acres added to the public do

Broker Wolff, a thrifty individual of Jewish extraction, was trusted with \$2,000 which I(0)
Hebrews had placed in his care to be forwarded to relatives in Europe to pay their assage to this country. He is missing. So

main.

The Chinese, unable to gain entrance into the United States through its scaports or from the north, are coming up through Mex-ico, and crossing the border int. Texas. A late importation came from Australia, and numbered 132 numbered 132.

Silcoit, the defaulting sergeant at arms of the U.S. Congress, is said to have been distance of the congress, is said to have been distance of the congress. covered in the woods in the Saguensy region,

P. Q. An office It is reported fu! find has mine. A pocke \$200 000 worth of heen mined thro-polid kold an inch T P. Kunze. V

Ma

Burke, &c., for Cronin murder, Miss Julia Hoyer before his arrest, and the long tris

A fine bronze electrate general, a Richmend, Va. Richmend, Va. 140,000 spectat o s marched in tery fine, artistic rock of M. Merch John Will'ame,

pon his consci-

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where he made a A determined Bowling Gre sives had ould inevitably des will have

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Vice-Consul G Mr. Ke ong reside

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A Spanish farm Fifteen persons be Czar have be quantity of expossession. Th osives, by whi

Emperor Willis Berlin magistrate the proposed malate Emperer Fre he memorial him The Spanish cal er the discover rest progress in

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rovince of Catalogia labor organ al but revolution tion of Spanish at of any other of ent to their ALLEN T. M. South

Shorthorn Catt

Animals of both Sweet Potato

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is year. The will be here. begun operen thousand ed. Prices are wer than last

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ing more of Connec-Club, a com-county, held Wednesday, sident; Sum-E. Kenney, and W. E.

oubtless the aluable saw at lumbering of Montrose, wn & Ryan rom the city
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this log will

d that it has ny time at a m to have ick-bats and rnished soupe of broken
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e place. d the govern-bir lands, at t of 80 acres here w.ll be the public do-

e to be for to pay their missing. So

ntrance into hrough Mex-te Texas. A tralia, and

nt-at-arms of ve been disQ. An efficer started to arrest him, but hird had flown. Little doubt exists that refugee was Silcott.

s reported that at Alemose, Col., a wonreported that at Alemose, Col., a won-find has been ma'e in the Golconda. A pocket was struck from which lo worth of go'd was taken, and ore has lined through which runs a streak of sold en inch th ek.

Kunze, who was tried with Cough'in, &c. for alleged complicity in the murder, was married on Tuesday to its Hoyer, who was affarced to him his arrest. During his imprisonment onze equestrian statue of the Con-

ate general, Robert E. Lee, was unveiled obmand, Va, on the 29th, in the presence a spectators. Twenty thousand parmarched in the procession. The statue is fine, artistically considered, and is the of M. Mercie, of Paris, France. Williams, of Leeds. England, bore

his conscience for eleven years his as murderer of his sweetheart. Emma He could bear it no longer, however, fossed to a Chicago policeman, who ok him to the police station, ere be made a detailed state rent.

fatermined attempt to destroy the town ling Green, in Wood Co., Ohio, was Rawling Grein, in wood Co., out, was ethis week. Incendiary fires broke out overal parts of the town at once, and ex-teriors had been placed where the flames id inevitably reach them. The incendi-will have a short shrift, if they are

t Blanchard, Ps., broke through a pillar a chember in the mice, in which fire has Thousands of tons of coal have been

ease of polym, va ued at \$2,000, at a Cut-owash-house, on the 28th. A brakeman he Northern Pacific road took the opium ee wash-house and on his arrest confessed as sunggled. The authorities claim to a positive proof that certain Northern mployes are in collusion with the te in suggling opium into the United from British Columbia.

From s'atistics submitted to the national ion of rai way commiss oners in sea-washington this week, it is learned number of passengers killed in the States by railroad accidents for the recding June 30, 1889, was 5,825, and injured. The loads carried 472,-343 passengers during the time named, ce one passenger in every 1,5:3,133 was ed, and one in every 220,024 was injured.

because of the action of the French ship of Bay St. George, on the French coast woundland, in requiring the inhabit-case up their fishing nets, the prople to pay customs duties to the local ment, declaring that unless protection for eat them the right to leve duty cannot main aned. The herring fishery is the cipal means of livelinood of the people. f prevented from following it, it means

ice-Consul General Dunston in an interwith a newspaper reporter resently disitied the statements regarding Russian
ions made by George Kennan, the wellcal of the United States in Russia and
she has lived there thirty years. He says
Russian prison system is better than our
if Mr. Kennan refers Mr. Dunston to the
dal reports of the prisons, submitted to
Car, in which the fac's are fully set forth
the substantate Mr. Kennan's assertions. sibstant ate Mr Kennan's assertions. gresidence in Russia tends to make an ucan a defender of Russia's system of nment, the United Stat's will do well to ge the posts of its officials at short in-

ed himself into the canfidence of two y Englishmen en route to this country, uning himself as Inspector Byrnes' tective. He so won the condence Englishmen, Sir Robert Peel and Culfbot, that the former gave him a diaand for swindling various parties out derable sums, and arrested him. From mico's to priso 1 fare was quite a

Suphmores and freshmen belonging to the comington, Ind., College, had a fight on ednesday night which lasted an hour and a lif and in which two young men were dangers by wounded. The difficulty arose over the opplety of allowing the senior class to serede the faculty. The reflective mind is in nead to muse upon the sleged elevating and fining influences of education and educanal institutions, when recalling the many strength is now which have occurred in unirseeful rows which have occurred in uni-ties and colleges, presumed centres of cational achievement, during the past

Foreign.

Major Panitza, accused of conspiring against government of Bulgaria, is on trial at e Russian government has granted a baldy for the purpose of exploring Northern

dered his master and his family of four ons, on the 28th, because he had been reission to go to a bull-fight.

en persons charged with plotting against Czar have been arrested at Paris. A large antip of explosives were found in their session. The experiments with these exceptives, by which the attention of the police is aroused, led to the arrest.

Emperor William declines to permit the magistrates to receive subscriptions to reposed monument to his father, the mperer Frederick. He says he will erect memorial himself, and pay for it.

The Spanish cabinet is greatly disconcerted for the discovery that socialism is making feet progress in that country. There are undreds of thousands of workingmen in the of Catalonia, all organized, and in de of Catalonia, all organizations and tabor organizations are not only politit revolutionary in character. The conof Spanish workingmen is worse than any other country in Western Europe, any other country in Western Europe, monarchial party being supremely indif-

ALLEN STOCK FARM, ALLEN, MICH.

M. Southworth, Proprietor. Shorthorn Cattle and Merino Sheep. Animals of both sexes always on hand and at prices to suit the times. Farm, two miles from T. M. SOUTHWORTH.

Sweet Potatoes and Yam Plants

Sweets, Jersey Red, Jersey Yellow; Yams, Sermudas, Southern Queens. By careful experience in growing sweet potatoes and yam plants tam able to offer you strong and well rooted plants, and varieties best adapted to our coolimes are restricted. dinate wherein many varieties never mature.

pack so as to reach any point safely.

By mail, post paid, 200, 50 cents; by express,

ou pay charges, 500, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.75. HENRY SHULL, Beaver Dam, Allen Co., Ohio.



100 DUROC JERSEYS, ung pigs ready to ship. Prices low.

ooung pigs ready to saip. Fraces low.
ocs are superior to other breeds—so says
test at the Michigan Agricultural Colrite the President for Bulletin No. 60 and
e also have recorded and grade Jersey.
An eight months' St. Lambert bull calf
. C.), a dandy. \$25 takes him. QUINCY McBRIDE.



T. W. PALMER'S LOG CABIN STOCK FARM! 150 PERCHERONS.

100 JERSEYS. To be Disposed of this Season. & MERRILL BLOCK, Detroit, Mich.

Springdale Farm, Lansing, Mich., JAMES M. TURNER. Proprietor.



CLYDESDALE HORSES SHORTHORN CATTLE, Hereford Cattle and Shropshire Sheep.

Shorthorn breeders will note among the mimals FOR SALE PURE DUCHES BULL, Grand Duke of Springdale; color, r roan; dropped December 24, 1888. Got Grand Duke of Woodburn 88825, out of Gra Duches of Ridgewood 7th, Vol. 33, page 924. Also Wild Eyes bull, Wild Eyes Duke o Springdale; color, red; dropped Sept. 23, 1889 got by Grand Duke of Woodburn 88825, out o Wild Eyes Lady 6th, Vol. 33, page 924. Both of above animals are very superior individuals, and bred to the Queen's taste, a will be seen by reference to the herd book.

EUREKA PLACE STOCK FARM!

GREENVILLE, MONTCALM Co., MICH. J. S. & W. G. CROSBY, PROPRIETORS.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP,

Clydesdale, Shire and Cleveland Bay Horses, Shorthorn, Jersey and Guernsey Cattle, And Poland China SWINE.

WHY NOT HAVE THE BES1. 40 Shrepshire Rams. 50 Imported 10 Poland-China Boars. 20 Poland-Cli 7 Imported Stallions. 10 Shorthorn Jersey and Guernsey Bulls. 50 Imported Shropshire Ewes 20 Poland-China Sows in Pig. 10 Shorthorn Bulls.

4th JOINT PUBLIC SALE

If you are in want of anything in our line write us for prices and catalogue

FIFTY HEAD OF WELL-BRED

SHORTHORNS

WM. BALL, Hamburg, W. E. BOYDEN, Delhi Mills, and H. T. PHELPS. Dexter Sale to take place on the BOYDEN FARM, Delhi Mills,

THURSDAY, JUNE 5th, 1890, Black Meadow Farm,

AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The lot catalogued comprises some of the finest cattle ever offered at a public sale in the State. The families represented are Rose of Sharon, Mazurka, Flat Creek Young Mary, Camilla, etc., all with top-crosses of the highest breeding. The young things are sired by such bulls as Lord Hilpa 6347. Loudon Duke of Hidway 4th 87563, and imp. Baron Barringtonia (Vol. 35.) The females in calf will be to these bulls and 6th Constance Duke of Hildale 91162. Three of these bulls will be on exhibition at time of sale.

The recent sales of Shortborns show that the interest in good cattle is growing rapidly, and purchasers may feel certain that the animals will not depreciate in value in their hands. TERMS OF SALE-A credit of one year will be given on approved bankable notes erest at six per cent. Three per cent discount for cash.

Catalogues free on application to either party. Send for one and make your selections. WM. BALL. W. E. BOYDEN. H. T. PHELPS.

COL. J. A. MANN. Auctioneer.

OPENS AUGUST 26th and CLOSES SEPTEMBER 5th, 1890. Offers \$100,000.00 in Premiums. Finest Live Stock Buildings ever erected in America for Fair purposes. Latest and best outdoor attractions, including Horse Races. All Freight and Live

Stock unloaded directly on the Grounds from Cars and Boats. Send for Premium List.

GEO. M. SAYAGE, Secretary, 7 Merrill Block, Detroit, Mich

FINE POULTRY! MOUND SPRING BREEDING FARM Michigan Poultry Farm, Saline, Mich.,

HEADQUARTERS POR Langshans, Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyan-. dottes and Pekin Ducks.

Our stock has won more prizes at leading poultry shows than that of any other breeder in Michigan. Stock and eggs for sale at reasonab

POULTRY SUPPLIES

of every description. Best wire netting %c. per or every description. Beak wire netting 3d. per square foot. Oyster shell, bone meal, prepared meat, bone mills, water fountains, and everything needed in the poultry yard.

Send stamp for our handsome 40 page illustrated catalogue, discussing all our stock and our 6,000 poultry farm. Address MICHIGAN POULTRY FARM. Gro. J. Nissly, Proprietor. Saline, Mich.



Eggs at Reduced Prices from choice White Leghorns.
W. F. B. Spanish, Langshans,
W. F. B. Spanish, Langshans,
Wyandottes, L. Brahmas and
Black African Bantams after
June 1. 106 Premiums
Won in 1889, including 20
at Michigan State Fair. If
you want eggs from good
stock at very low prices write at once to

Wolverine Stock Farm AMOS PARMENTER, Prop.,

American Merino Sheep and Poland-China Swine. VERNON, · · MICH.

I began breeding Poland-Chria swine in 1886.
My purchases have all been from the herd of L.
W. & O. Barnes, and of their breeding, except
the boar Black Success, bred by E. J. Klever.
I have now forsale some extra pigs from Barnes'
Luck, Luck Again, and Black Success. Pigs not
skin. WE.



Todd Improved Chesters

FOR SALE.

JOHN LESSITER & SON. Cole, Oakland Co., Mich. J. W. HIBBARD, Proprietor.

BENNINGTON, SHIAWASSEE COUNTY, MICH. REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE. REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE.
of improved breeding and unexcelled individuality; my herd having won more prizes at the leading fairs of Michigan in the past four years than any other, having been shown at all off the leading fairs, and all stock shown has been bred by me.
SHORTHORNS—The following families are represented in our herd: Oxford Vanquish, Young Phyllis, Adelaide, etc.
AMBRICAN MERINOS—Sheep of approved breeding. Individual merit a specialty. Personal inspection invited. Correspondence solicited.
All stock recorded and guaranteed as represented.

My boars won the highest prizes at the largest fairs in Canada, and at the Tri-State Fair at Toledo, Ohio, in 1887; also first prize and diploma at the Michigan State Fair. In 1888 they won the first prize in class and the diploma for best of any age. At the Wisconsin State Fair they won every first and sweepstakes, in 1889 at the Michigan State Fair my hogs won every first prize they were showed for and there were five herds in competition, such as J. W. Hibbard's and others. First on yearling boar; first and second on boar under one year; first and third on two year old sows; first, second and third on yearling sows; first and second on sows under one year; and the diploma for the best boar any age. I don't show my hogs at the small fairs, but they have won the highest honors at the largest fairs in the world and they have always had strong competition.

L.W. &O. BARNES - PROPRIETORS OF -

B. N. COOLEY,

COLDWATER, MICH.

"LAKE VIEW" STOCK FARM, Byron, Shiawassee Co., Mich.

Todd Improved Chesters have been crowned a seem so four brief farm with us may be seen a very fine flock of Shropshire sheep. For circular contsining full particulars address S. H. Todd, Wakeman, O. S. H. Todd, Wakeman, O. Shropshire sheep. For circular contsining full particulars address S. H. Todd, Wakeman, O. S. H. Todd, Wakeman, O. Shropshire sheep. For circular contsining full particulars address S. H. State Shropshire sheep. For circular contsining full particulars address S. H. Todd, Wakeman, O. Shropshire sheep. For circular contsining full particulars address S. H. Todd, Wakeman, O. Shropshire sheep. Swine recorded in O. P. C. Record. Our herd is one of the finest and registered Merino sheep. Swine recorded in O. P. C. Record. Our herd is one of the finest and registered Merino sheep. Swine recorded in O. P. C. Record. Our herd is one of the finest and registered Merino sheep. Swine recorded in O. P. C. Record. Our herd is one of the finest and registered Merino sheep. Swine recorded in O. P. C. Record. Our herd is one of the finest and registered Merino sheep. Swine recorded in O. P. C. Record. Our herd is one of the finest and registered Merino sheep. Swine recorded in O. P. C. Record. Our herd is one of the finest and registered Merino sheep. Swine recorded in O. P. C. Record. Our herd is one of the finest and registered Merino sheep. Swine recorded in O. P. C. Record. Our herd is one of the finest and registered Merino sheep. Swine recorded in O. P. C. Record. Our herd is one of the finest and registered Merino sheep. Swine recorded in O. P. C. Record. Our herd is one of the finest and registered Merino sheep. Swine recorded in O. P. C. Record. Our herd is one of the finest and registered Merino sheep. Swine recorded in O. P. C. Record. Our herd is one of the finest and registered Merino sheep. Swine recorded in O. P. C. Record. Our herd is one of the finest and registered Merino sheep. Swine recorded in O. P. C. Record. Our herd is one of the finest and registered Merino sheep. Swine recorded in O

For Sale Very Cheap.

Two Yearling Shorthorn Bulls,
one a pure Cruickshank, at very reasonable
prices. Apply to

One seven-eighths Percheron Stallion, six years
old, sired by Woodman's Duke, dam by Moro,
grand dam by a pure bred Percheron. Can show
some good stock from him. Also a number of
good horses. Address good horses. Address E. E. DARLING,

Paw Paw, Mich. m17-18t

1890, breeding stables, 1890,

STALLIONS IN SERVICE. George Mile, Record 2:33, No. 1313. Limited to 16 mares during March and April at \$40 00 to insure. In charge of Henry Hains, V.S., Jackson, Mich.

Bonnie Wilkes No. 3261. Sire of Townsend Chief, with 3 days work at four years old trial mile 2:42:4. Of Edwyna at three years old, quarter, :37%; mile, 2:47. Record, 2:54%. To insure, \$35.00.

Colonel Mapes No. 3024. Trial mile in 2:42. To insure, \$25.00. Send for our catalogue. DEWEY & STEWART. Owosso, March 15th, 1890,

OAKLAND STOCK FARM STALLIONS, 1890.

CAVE AT—Bay horse 15% hands, foaled 1886, sired: Brown Wilkes, 2:21%: first dam Yuma by Harrold, sire of Maud S, 2:08%, etc; second dam Yolando (dam of Yuba2:24% and Yazzoo 2:27%) by Belmont, (sire of Nutwood, 2:18%, Wedgewood 2:10, etc.); third dam Young Portla (dam of V. listra 2:20%, sire of Resseme, 2:13%).

2.32, Volligeur, U. al. 2.30, by Mamonio Chief II. Caveat's second and third dams are already classed among the great brood mares. His first dam is a mare of still greater promise, he being her first foal. Caveat is pure gaited, fast, very handsome and stylish. He will make a short season and be put in training. Season, 850.

NIP SIC—Chestnut colt, 154, hands, foaled 1887, sired by Nugget 2.234, etc.); first dam Zeilnda Wilkes (dam of Nettle Leaf 2.234 and San Malo, three year record 2.294), by George Wilkes; second dam by Alexandria's Abdallah. Nip Sic is full brother to Nettle Leaf and San Malo. He is a beautiful dark chestnut, will be 16 hands when matured, is possessed of great substance and shows a pure fast gait. He will make a short season at 850 and be put in training.

FISCHER—Bay horse, 16 hands, foaled make a short season at 800 and be put in training.

FISCHER —Bay horse, 16 hands, foaled 1883, sired by Joe Gavin (son of Messenger Duroc and Fanny Mapes, dam of Jerome Eddy 2:164), dam a bloodlike mare with trial 2:35%, s. t. b. by Belmont. Insure \$25.

Oakland Stock Farm is at Royal Oak, on the D. & M. R. R., eight miles from Detroit.

Ten approved mares (the first to apply) will be bred to each of the said colts—Caveat and Nip Sic, on shares. Address

A. F. WILCOX,

Somerset Stock Farm. BURLINGTON 9491,

PEDIGREE: BURLINGTON 9491, by Darlington 2885, he by Wellington 2716, son of Kentucky Prince 2470. Darlington's dam Boadicea by Rysdyk 8 Hambletoniau. Wellington's dam by Ethan Allen 43, King of the Morgans. Burlington's dam Miss Julia, by the Great Wonnteer 55, and she is sister to St. Patrick, four year old record 2:194. DESCRIPTION:—Burlington is a bright bay, 16 hands, of superb finish and weighs 1,175 lbs., is very fast as will be shown after the season is over. He will be allowed to serve a few good mares besides my own at the moderate fee of \$25 to insure.

Farmers and breeders will consult their best interest by examining Burlington, before selectdigree, etc. Address
JOHN O'DELL, Agent,

ROYAL OAK, MICH.,

STANDARD-BRED TROTTERS, BATES-BRED SHORTHORNS. BERKSHIRE PIGS!

The high-bred trotting stallion Teusha Grondie 5001, will make the season of 1830 at Black Meadow for \$25, by the season, without return privileges. Teusha Grondie was sired by Spartacus 123; dam Juba by Belmont 61; g. d. Judith (dam of Hartford 2:22%) by Mambrino Chief II. Spartacus by Almont 38; dam Queen Lizzie (dam of Ormond, 2:27%) by Mambrino Chief II.

mambring Chief II.

Waterloo Duke 25th is at head of Shorthorn herd.

Sired by 7th Duke of Leicester 8019; dam Waterloo

6th by Duke of Brant 55478; g. d. Waterloo 43rd by

th Duke of Clarence 26188, etc. Address F. A. BAKER, 69 Buhl Block, Detroit, Mich.

COLONEL HOOK 7611,

(STANDARD UNDER RULE 6) By Louis Napoleon 207, sire of Jerome Eddy 2:1616, Charles Hilton 2:1714. Eddy 2:1614, Charles Hilton 2:1714.

First dam Lady Hook by Cyclone 1956), record 2:2314, eighteen heats in 2:30, and sire Dr. Sparks two year old, record 2:2514); second dam Mambrino Jenny by Mambrino Patchen 58 (sire of London 2:2014 and fifteen in 2:30 list, and his daughters are the dams of 41 in 2:30 list, eight from 2:1514 to 2:20); third dam Rasina, (grandam of Sally Cossack 2:2214 and Aristmont 2:274,) by Alexander's Abdallah 15, (sire of Goldsmith Meid 2:14, sire dam of Favonia 2:15); four, five, and six dams thoroughbred. Colonel Hook will make the season of 1800 at my farm in Okemos, Ingham Co., Mich. Limited to 20 mares at \$25.00 the season. Mares not proving in foal can have the usual remit. Send for circular.

A. N HARRINGTON.

A. N HARRINGTON. HIS 2:15% AN OUTCROSS

ROYAL English Berkshires. FEARNAUGHT

AT COLDWATER, MICH. 13 in 2:30 at 16 Years Old JAMES WALKER. 2:194.

SAVAGE & FARNUM'S PERCHERON STALLION IMPORTED ACROBATE

CET.

7956 (5245), will make the season of 1890 at Black Meadow Farm, Royal Oak, Mich., at fifteen dollars by the season or twenty dollars to insure. BAKER & CAMPBELL.

GOLDEN ERA 8182, Sire Mambrino Patchen 58; dam Golde Lake by Lakeland Abdallah 351, full broth er to Harold, sire of Maud S, 2:08%.

Golden Era is six years old, a rich red chest-nut, 15% hands, perfectly sound; a trotter by inheritance, and a very fine actor—undeveloped. A sure foal getter. Will make the season at the Finley farm, four miles west of Ann Arbor. Terms, \$25.00 to insure. Address H. P. FINLEY, 46 South Ingalis St., Ann Arbon

FOR SALE Thoroughbred Percheron stallions and mares two years old and over. Also some fine grades.
They will be sold cheap for cash or will exchange for real estate. For particulars address

Bates and Bates Topped

Barrington, Kirklevington. Tes Rose, Victoria Duchess. Place,

Craggs, Young Mary, Constance, Moss Rose, and other high bred sorts. At the head of the erd being the five Duke bull GRAND DUKE OF AIRDRIE 62933.

Young stock of both sexes for sale.

SPRINGBROOK FARM DELHI MILLS, MICH..

MERINO SHEEP

Lord Hilpa 63417 and Imp. Barrington Barringtonia AT HEAD OF HERD!

Several Choice Young Bulls for Sale, Ready for Service this spring. ALSO A FEW CHOICE FEMALES.

MERINO SHEEP.

Flock of over one hundred breeding ewes yearlings and lambs of both sexes for sale. Visitors always welcome. If you cannot come and look over the stock write for particulars. Address W. E. BOYDEN.

STOCK FARM, C. E. LOCKWOOD, - Proprietor.

OAK HILL

WASHINGTON, MACOMB CO., MICH Clydesdale Horses. Young Contest No. 6408, Vol. 10, at the head of stud. The first premium horse at the Michigan State Fair five years in succession.

American Merino Sheep of Atwood stock, descended from flocks of L. P. Clark, Edwin Hammond and W. R. Sanford

Berkshire Hogs of the most fashionable families.

M. DAVIDSON. Tecumseh, Lenawee County, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. A few choice young females for sale. Also some young buils. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. Herd headed by Perl Duke 2d, and consists of Young Mary, Rosabella and Phyllis families. SELECT HERD Bates Cattle!

HAZEL RIDGE FARM, SANDWICH, ONT. The herd consists of Oxford, Duchess, Thorndale Rose Barrington, Kirklevington. Wild Eyes

and Red Rose Families. Farm across the Detroit River, immediately opposite the Exposition grounds. Call upon or address H. ELLINWOOD, Rose Corners, P. U. ad-A. dress Fentonville, Genesee Co., breeder of Boorthorns. Stock of both sexes for sale. Cor-respondence will receive prompt attention. n26 26 WM. WRIGHT, Preprieter,

WILLOW CREEK HERD OF SHORT-horns. Stock for sale of good families and individual merit; Gwynne, Young Mary and Phyllis. Prices reasonable and to suit the times. O. R. Pattengell, Plymouth, Mich. Cattle are Advancing

of "Lord Wilton" and "Horace" Strain, and at the prices we will make any farmer in Michigan can afford to own one. We sell in order WM. FISHBECK & SON, Howell, breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Principal families Kirklevington, Darlington, Strawberry and Victoria. Herd headed by the Bates bull 3d Mar quis of Longwood (Vol. 35 A. H. B.) Stock for sale. Write for prices. o make room for more stock, which we expect within the next thirty days. Write for particu-MERRILL & FIFIELD,

Owing to having sold a portion of my farm for business purposes, I will close out my entire herd of Shorthorn cattle at very reasonable prices. Will sell singly, in lots, or the herd in a lump. The breeding of these cattle cannot be surpassed.

YOUNG BULLS.

A few young bulls sired by Lord Kirklevington of Erie 44182, from 16 to 20 months old, are offered low. Lord Kirklevington of Erie is also for sale. Send for catalogue and look over the breeding of the herd. Address JOHN P. SANBORN, Port Huron, Mich

Holstein-Friesian bull Mercedes Violet Boelyn 2d 13907. There is included in his pedigree the blood of Mercedes, Violet, Billy Boelyn, Lady Clifden, Texlar, Lady Clay and Rooker, the founder of the great Aaggle family. One of the finest bred young bulls in the State. Sold for cash or a good note one year at six per cent. He is a prize.

MILLS BROS., Ann Arbor, Mich SHORT HORNS

B. J. BIDWELL; Tecumseh, Mich.

DOOR PRAIRIE LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION Clydesdales and Cleveland Bays, DOOR VILLAGE, IND. STYLE, ACTION and QUALITY, bined with Good Pedigrees.

pap for eash or will ex-For particulars address JACOB P. SLEIGHT. BATH, MICH.

M. THORNTON, Northville, Mich., live stock and general auctioneer. Sales made in any part of the country at reasonable rates. Good references.

CATTLE .- Snorthorns.

A. J. OOOK, Owoseo, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, and Shropshire Sheep. Stock for sale. All stock recorded and of popular families. Write to A. J. Cook, Agricuitural Cook, oo0'86tf

ARON P. BLISS, Swan Creek stock farm, breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited and prompty answered. C. S. Baldwin, Manager. P. O. address, Saginaw, Saginaw Uo., Mich. au22-25

A. D. DeGARMO, Highland, Oakland Co., breeder of Shortnorn Cattle. Stock farm half a mile north of station. Young stockfor sale at reasonable prices.

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EVERGREEN HILL STOCK FARM, J. Everitt Moore, proprietor, Milford. Shorthorn cattle, Chester White hogs, Merino sheep and Langshan fowls. Bulls Constance Duke 5th and Defiance (Vol. 35) at head of Shorthorn herd. Write for prices. The Shorthorn herd on this farm was never in better shape than at present. FRANK MERRITT, Charlotte, Mich., breed

er of highly bred Shorthorn cattle, comprising Kirklevingtons, Waterloos, Roan Duchess and Rose of Sharons, with the highly bred bull Lord Barrington of Eric 4th 70562 at head of herd. For further particulars call on or address as above.

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TENRY BROOKS, Brooks Farm, Wixom, breeder of Shorthorn cattle. The following families represented: Pomona, Rose of Sharou and Phyllis. Correspondence promptly answered. answered.

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Victorias and Pomonas; 37th Duke of Hillsdale
80103. at head of herd. Young stock for sale.
P. O., Howell; residence, five miles southeast.
Write for prices.

11 90

JOHN C. SHARP, "Hillside Farm," Jackson.
Breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Poland China swine. Families: Peri Duchess, Rose of Sharon, Young Mary, Gwynne, Victorias, etc., with the straight Rose of Sharon bull, "Sharon Duke of Bath No. 6449" at head of herd. Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

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N B. HAYES, Eldorado Stock Farm, breeder of Shorthorns of the Young Mary. Phyllis etc., families. Young animals for sale. Also breeder of Norman Percheron stock with imp. Eldorado at the head of the stud. Correspondence solicited. P. O. address Muir Ionia Co. dily.

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A. WOOD, Saline, breeder of thorongh-bred Merino sheep. A large stock always on hand. Also Poland-China hogs; herd started from those of B. G. Buel, of Little Prairie Ronde, and G. F. Harrington, of Paw Paw.

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Detection and Detect Towns of the best flocks in Vt. Ex-

Rathaway, Addison, Lenawee Co. Mich Breeder of thoroughbred American Merine sheep, registered inverment and Michigan Registers. Rams and eves for sale of my own breeding, together with selections from some of the best flocks in Vermont. Correspondence solicited.

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L. S. DUNHAM. Concord, Mich.
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My breeding stock all recorded
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Tecumseh 2d 6155 and Brigham, Vol. XII., in use.
Also Partridge Cochin and Wyandotte fowls.
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POULTN-MOSS COMB Brown and White Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas. Eggsin season, 81.25 per 13; \$2.00 per 26; \$3.00 per 45. G. A. Watkins, McGraw Bullding, Detroit.

Shorthorn Bulls For Sale! Sired by Proud Dake of Fairview 20720, and Lord Barrington Hillhurst 22431, out of Young Mary, Phyllis, Lady Blisabeth, Peri Duchess and Rose of Sharon cows. Also a few cows and heifers. Reliable catalogues always on hand fer distribution. WM. CURTIS & SONS, Addison, Lenawee Co., Mich. Addison is on the new Michigan and Ohie Railroad. Varm connected with State Telephens

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Stock for sale.

Bulls, heifers, cows and calves of choice milk-ing strains and sired b high-bred bulls. For particulars address

35 Fort Street West, Detroit. Several choice young bulls fit for service for sale on reasonable terms, of the following families, viz.: Thorndale Rose, Barrington, Wild Eyes, and Oxford.

HIGHER PRICES ARE A CERTAINTY We offer for sale Five Hereford Bulls

Bay City, Mich.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

Importations in June and Oct.

S to suit Purchasers.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

" AH-000."

Wot wasid mine baby was trying to say, Yen I goes to hees crib at der preak of der day! Und oudt vrom der planket peeps ten leedle toes. So pink und so shveet as der fresh blooming rose Und twisting and curling dhemselves all abouds. Shust like dhey vas saying: " Ve vant to get oudt! While dot baby looks oup, mit dhose bright eyes

so plue. Und don'd could say nodings; shust only "Ah-Goo!"

Vot vas it mine baby vas dinking aboudt, Yen dot thumb goes so quick in his shveet less

Unp he looks right away like he no understandt Der reason he don'd could quite shvallew hees

Und he digs mit dhose fingers right indo hees Which fills hees olds fader mid fear and surbrise; Und when mid dhose shimnasdic dricks he var

He lay back and crow, and say nix budt: "Ah-Goo!"

"bo-peep?

Yot makes dot shmall baby shmile, when he' asleep Does he dink he vas blaying mit some von

Der nurse say dhose shmiles vas der sign he ha colik-More like dot he dhrems he vas hafing son

I feeds dot oldt nurse mit ereen apples, som day,

Und dhen eef she shmiles, I belief vot she say; Ten dot baby got cramps he flud someding to de Oxcept shmile, and blay, and keep oup hees " Ah-Goo!"

I ask me somedimes, when I looks in dot erib; Vill der shirdt frondt von day dake der place off dot bib!

Vill dot plue eved baby, dot's pooling mine hair Know all vot I knows aboudt drouble and care? Dhen I dink of der vorldt, mit its pride and it

sins. Und I vish dot mineself und dot baby vos tvin Und all der day long I haf noddings to do Buds shust laugh and crow, und keep saying:

"Ah-Goo - Charles Follen Adams

THE KING IN THULB.

Reigned a monarch once in Thule Constant even to the grave. Whom his mistress, loving truly,

Kaught on earth so highly prizing, Oft he drained it 'mid his peers, And as oft her image rising

When she died the goblet gave

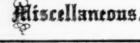
Made his fond eyes gush with tears So, his last when he was breathing Summed he his possessions up, Freely to his heirs bequeathing

Towns and towers-but not the cup With his nights and barous loyal To the bar quet hall came he, Down there in the castle royal

Of his fathers, by the sea. There the old carouser swallowed One deep draught to brace his blood.

Then, with trembling hand, that hallowed Chalice flung upon the flood. Drooped his old eyes, wan and winking.

As he marked it in the main. Eplashing, shivering, filling, sinking. Mever drank be drop again.



THE PRINCE'S FRIEND.

The English in Ird'a are, as everybody midst of an everwhelming native populs tion which does not love them. This cir cumstance, one might imagine, would ere ate among them a feeling of common broth erhood and a disregard of social differences A greater mistake could not be made Among Anglo-Indians brotherly feeling is "conspicaous by its absence," and social divisions are incomparably deeper and more bitter with them than in the most wermeaten of Western societies. The little community is split into a dezen coteries and circles, which affect to look down on each other with a contempt only inferior to tha with which they all regard the "niggers.

That was the state of affairs at Punkabrandy when Mr. Charles Oferproof arrived there. Leaving out the private soldiers and other "mean whites," there were about fi ty Europeans in the city. These fifty were divided into half a score of classes-or rather castes - which rarely recognized the existence of each other. First there were Col. Toddy and the officers of the regiment who formed the creme de la creme of Par ka brandy society; they just condescended to speak to the officers of the native regiments. the leading civil servants and the magistrates and barristers, each of whom in their tarn formed a set by themselves, which regarded the others with jealousy, the officers of the white regiment with hatred, and the planters and merchants who formed the rest of the English community with contempt.

It was to this last class that Mr. Oferproof had the misfortune, as he himself regarded it, to belong. He had come to Punkabrandy as representative of the great firm of Messrs. Unter & Oferproof, wine and spirit merchants. The branch establishment at Punkabrandy, owing to the habits of the inhabitants, was in a peculiarly prosperous condition, and if Mr. Oferproof had been an ordinary trader, its affairs would have fully occupied his time and thoughts. But he was not an ordinary trader. Though far from neglectful of matters of business he had a soul that aspired after higher things. He thirsted for social success. When at home in England he had not been more India. During dinner the conversation active in seeking orders for wines and turned upon the royal visit. spirits than in cultivating the acquaintance of the more fashionable of the firm's patrons. And now, away in Punkabrandy, he was not more eager for the extension of the branch's business than he was for the privilege and pleasure, as he styled it, of mingling with the elite of Punkabrandy society. It is not wonderful, then, that he regarded his connection with an occupation which, though profitable, pecuniarily, excluded him from the select circles of the station as misfortune-and a big misfortune, too.

However, it is the mark of a great man to overcome bad luck, and that is what Mr. Overproof resolved to do. He soon struck out a line of campaign by which he hoped before long to succeed in forcing his way into the best company in Punkabrandy. As has already been hinted, the European enizens of that town were convivial in their abits. All of them, and more especially

Col. Toddy and the officers of the white regiment, wanted no mean quality of wines and spirits; all of them, and more especially Col. Toddy and the officers of the white regiment, wanted also a good deal of credit. It was in these two circumstances that Mr. Oferproof recognized an instrument by means of which he could before long force open the gates of Punkabrandy scolety.

The previous representative of Messra. Unter & Oferproof had been very averse to the credit system. Mr. Oferproof continued his predecessor's policy, but with a difference. He was very cautious in his dealings with the lawyers and merchants and civil servants, but the military were never denied. The officers of the native force could have almost what they liked, and, as for Cel. Toddy and the officers of the white regiment, no length or breadth or depth of credit was too much for them. The hrm's finest wines and oldest spirits were at their command whether they happened to have money to pay for them or not. Consequently before Mr. Oferproof was six months in Punkabrandy almost every man of them was over

Mr. Oferproof felt that the time for ac

tion had arrived. He began operations by

head and ears in his debt.

asking Capt. Fuzelile of the Sepoys to quiet little dinner. Now, the captain would have liked to declined, but he could not afford to offend Mr. Oferproof, as he owed him some 4,000 or 5,000 rupees which he ter casting about for a time in vain for an excuse for not accepting, he accepted. Mr. Oterproof had now his chance, and he made full use of it. After he had softened Capt. his head with good wine, he poured into his head a long account of the various grand acquaintances he had in England. He talked familiarly of the Duchess of Doublechin, Lord William Moribund, Lord De Cellar and the Hon. Frank Terrington (an acquaintance with whose characters and habits he had contrived to pick up from their butlers) in a way that amazed the gallant captain, who, when at home on leave, found himself a very unimportant personage, indeed, and not considered worthy of touching the hem of the garments of such exalted beings a these. At first Capt. Fuzelile thought his host was only "bluffing" him, but as he listened to the details of various long con versations which Mr. Oferproof professed to have had with these and other luminaries of the fashionable world, conviction began to be forced in upon his mind. This proces was hastened and completed by a final coup on Mr. Oferproof's part. He actually produced a letter from her Grace of Double chin herself, couched in the familiar strain her ladyship is known to affect, which after ordering some wine, gave the wine mer chant a "straight tip" as to the winner of the Oaks. When Capt. Forelile left Mr. Oferproof's bungalow that night he was convinced that, whatever his host might be in India, in England he was a much more fashtopable person than himself.

Now Mr. Oferproof was an astute indi vidual, and he had not selected the gallant captain as his first guest without a reason. The fact was, Capt. Fuzelile was the goesip of Punkabrandy, and Mr. Oferproof knew that anything confided to him would soon be known to everybody in the station. He was not mistaken. Before a week was over his acquaintance with fashionable people a home, and especially the friendship with the Dachess of Doublechin-who was reverenced by the military both as a duchesa and a horse owner-were the talk of every circle in Pankabrandy. Of course some sneere at the revelation, and hinted that Mr. Ofer proof had evolved it out of the depths of his magination, but the weight of opinion was against these cavillers, and this preponderance in his favor was increased when it be came known that Mr. Oferproof had expressed extreme annoyance at Capt. Fuzelile's want of discretion in repeating a private conversation.

From this moment the wine and spirit merchant's position was won; the friend of the Duchess of Dcublechin was not a per son to be neglected in Punkabrandy. Barristers and civil servants, who for merly barely recognized him, became affable. Cap ains and majors of the native force wer happy to dine with him. Even Col. Toddy and the officers of the Doltshire regiment did not disdain to be civil toward him. And as for the other merchants and planters. they looked up to him as the social lion who conferred a reflected honor on all his class.

Mr. Oferproof had now obtained the object of his embition; he had won a high position in Punkatrandy society. He had won it, however, by romancing, and to re tain it he had found it necessary to cortinue romancing. He had begun by professing an acquaintance with the Duchess of Doublechin; he had now to continue by an nouncing his acquaintance with the most illustrious of her friends. The Marquis of Haughtitone, Viscount and Viscountess Swaren, Lord Rupert Rathill and half a score of others were soon numbered among his supposed intimates. Nor did he stop there. Royalty itself was not outside his knowledge, but as he modestly said, in speaking of the princes of the blood, it would be presumptuous to call yourself their friend.

One night shortly after his royal highness. Prince Fitzedward, arrived in India on his tour through that country, and Mr. Oferproof happened to be dining at the mess of the Doltshire regiment. There was Charles Knowesly-an officer of the guards, who, like his royal highness, was spending three or four months in traveling through

"Any chance of his coming here?" asked Mr. Oferproof. He wanted to know his ground before he ventured further.

"Not so far as I know," answered Col, Toddy, "and I suppose if he were coming

I should be informed of it." "I'm sorry," said Mr. Oferproof, now feeling secure. "I should like to pay my respects to his highness just for the sake of

old times." "You have met him, then?" inquired Capt. Knowesly.

"Oh, yes, often-at the Duchess of Doublechin's," answered Mr. Oferproof carelessly. "He and his father used often to be there. I have frequently been in the covers with them both,"

"Indeed," said Capt. Kneweely, wh seemed much interes what years that was?" " Wall," said Mr. Oferpe

reflect, "I think it was in '87 and '88-no, highness recognized him, and he knew tha not'88. That year I met him at Lord Rupert Rathill's. Yes, it was in '86 and '87 that I met him at Doublechin House."

"Oferproof has met everybody, I think," sneered Capt. Pitcher. Capt Pitcher was one of the few officers in Punkabrandy who acquaintances. By a strange coincidence he was one of the few officers in Punkabrandy who were not in Mr. Oferproof's

"Well I have met his royal highness, at any rate," replied Mr. Oferproof, a little snappishly (that fellow Pitcher, as he used to say, always made him savage), "and if you so himself."

"No doubt, Mr. Oferproof," said Capt. Knowesly, soothingly.

"I only wish he was coming," ad led Mr. Oferproof, "and for very little I'd run down to Calcutta, as I say, to pay him my respects. Indeed, I would do so, only I can't possibly leave Punkabrandy just at present; business affairs will keep me tied here for the next month at least."

After this declaration, Capt. Pitcher was silenced, if not convinced. But Mr. Oferproof was not content with such a victory. He carried the war into the enemy's country by relating-as was his wont when referring to any distinguished personage whom he claimed to know-various anecdotes about was not just then prepared to pay. So, af. Prince Fitzedward. It so happened that he had picked up a number of these (authentic and otherwise) from the butlers of severa of his customers at whose houses the prince had visited, and now he retailed them as Furelile's heart with a good dinner, and facts which fell under his own observation, or as stories told him by the noblemen and ladies in whose houses they purported to

> It was about a fortnight after this conversation that Mr. Oferproof happened to meet Col. Toddy out walking. The colonel hailed the wine merchant lustily.

"Hi, Oferproof," he cried, "I want to speak to you. You'll dine with us to-night. won't you? Now, don't say no."

"With pleasure, colonel," replied Mr Oferproof, surprised and gratified by this familiar and pressing invitation. "Any business?" he asked, after a pause, as a vague suspicion flitted acro s his mind that possibly he might be wanted not entirely for his own sake

"No, not exactly that," replied the colonel. "The fact is that I have just received word that his royal highness has altered his plans and is going to stay a night with us on his way to Lahore, and as you are the only man at the station who has ever met him, we want you to come and give us some tirs as to his tastes, so that we may know how to entertain him. Now, ba sure and come!" And before Mr. Oferproof could reply the gallant colonel bustled off excitedly.

It is scarcely necessary to say that the wine merchant was startled and embarrassed, not to say dumfounded by Col. Toddy's declaration. Of course, he did not know the prince; of course, he had not met him at Lord Ropert Rathill's and shot with him in the Doublechin covers. Indeed, he had only twice in his life seen his royal highnessonce riding in the park and once walking down Piccadilly. He had talked as he did simply because he felt sure that there was no chance of the prince coming to Punkabrandy. Now, to his horror, he learned that his royal highness was just about to come. and all the fictions on which Mr. Oferproof's ocial success was founded would be laid

bare to the game of a disgusted world. If Mr. Oferproof had been an ordinary man he would have solved the difficulty by running away; and even he, at the first hock, thought whether he could not avoid xposure by being called away on business just at the time the prince was to arrive at Punksbrandy. But a moment's reflection made him reject the idea. He himself had out off such a retreat by declaring publicly that he could not possibly leave Punkabrandy. If, after such a statement, he did leave it at the present time, nobcdy could mistake his motive for doing so.

No, he must remain and brasen the mat ter ont, be the result what it might. And, as he was a man of courage and resource, although the prospect seemed bad enough, he did not lose heart. He resolved to miss o opportunity of explaining the situation, which he determined to represent in this fashion: He had met the prince several times, both at Doublechin House and at the Rathill manor, but on every such occasion there was a large company; and though he. of course, well remembered that the prince was there, it was highly probable that the prince would not remember so insignificant a person as himself.

That night at the mess he began operations. He explained to Col. Toddy and the other officers, in great detail, all the tastes and weaknesses of their future royal guest. He told them stories of the prince's annoyance at this neglect or that familiarity, and of his pleasure at this attention and that tale of woe. compliment. All the time he was talking ne continually interrupted himself by saying: "Ah, yes! How well I remember him! I wonder if he will remember me half as

well! Hardly likely, I suppose." On the whole, the success of this first atthe 'military men, save one, seemed convinced that Mr. O'erproof had often met the prince, and all, without exception, were prepared for the possibility of the prince failing to remember this fact. The success. however, was not complete. As for about the tenth time he wondered if the prince would remember him, Capt. Pitcher, who was a little advanced in liquor, volunteered

a reply. "I'm d-d sure he won't, Mr. Oferproof," he said.

Mr. Oferproof, however, took no notice of the interruption, and continued to tell his royal anecdotes, much to the edification of his hearers.

Time went on, and the most elaborate preparations were made by all classes for the reception of the prince. Mr. Oferproof, with the courage which had been his salvation had had himself elected spokesman of the deputation of merchants, who with the lead ing military men and officials of Punkabrandy, were to receive the royal traveler on his arrival and he took his place on the platform that fatal morning with a coolness which, considering the circumstances, was simply amazing. He knew that every man around him was waiting to see if his royal were in the office asking for their time.

there was just about as much chauce of hisroyal highness recognizing any coolie in the street as timself, and yet be stood there with a greater air of nonchalance than any

other man on the platform. At last the train rushed into the station. did not believe in Mr. Oferproof's grand In another moment his royal highness was on the platform, being introduced to the various gentlemen deputed to receive him. Mr. O'erproof now, in the supreme moment, remained as cool as a cucumber.

At last his turn came. "Mr. Oferproof, your highness," said Col. Toddy.

"What! Mr. Oferproof, is it you?" cried he only comes here, you'll see that he'll tell his royal highness, affably. Then, turning to the other gentlemen, he added, "Mr. Oferproof and I are old friends."

> Mr. Oferproof was dumfounded. All h's coolness disappeared at this unexpected turn of events. He stood gazing in speechless amazement at the young prince and wongered within himself if he had gone mad.

"Yes," his royal highness went on, " used to meet at Doublechin House. Wasn't it in '86 and '87? I have often wondered where you had gone to.

"Yes, your royal highness," murmured the bewildered wine merchant, scarcely knowing what he said.

"And I think, by the by, that the last time I saw you was at Lord Rupert Rat-"It was, your royal highness," answered

Mr. Oferproof, attempting with all his might to pull himself together and appear collect-"Ah, yes, I thought so. Delighted to

meet you again, Mr. - Mr. - Ofergrowth." "I thank your royal highness most deeply," replied Mr. Oferproof, with a profound As the prince left the platform, Mr. Ofer-

proof recovered his presence of mind. Turning to Capt. Pitcher, who had been standing near regarding the scene with amazed and Incredulous eyes, the wine merchant said: "Well, captain, what do you say now? You see that his royal highness has a most royal memory."

Mr. Oferproof's triumph was complete. From that day he was universally accepted as the fashionable dictator in Pauksbrandy. Even the skeptical Capt. Pitcher bowed to this last and crowning proof of the reality of the wine merchant's smart connections in England.

But to Mr. Oferproof it was, of course, mystery how the prince came to recognize one whom he had never seen before. At last, however, he found the solution. It lay in the following letter, which reached him about a month after the prince's visit to Punkabrandy:

[Private and Confidential.]

PUNKATIFFIX, Jan. 20-DEAR MR. OFRE PROOF: -I'm sure you'll pardon my troubing you about a matter of some importance to your friend. Prince Fitzedward, and me. His royal highness in returning from L hore, intends to break his journey for a night at this city, and, as there are possibly some persons here whom he has met in England. but does not remember, I have been sent shead-as I was at Punkabrandy-to discover them and acquaint his highness with their names and the occasions on which he net them, lest any forgetfulness on his part might cause annoyance, I have been here everal days and been unable to discover snything as to the merchant community Finding that you have business connections here I write in the hope that you may be able to assist me. Do you know of any merchant here who has met his royal highness had any dealings with him inany way? If you can give me a little information I el eternally obliged. Very trnly vo

CHARLES KNOWESLY. MARRIED ON VERY SHORT NO-TICE.

Montans Miners Whe Came to Cht cago in Search of Wives.

The next Montana miner who registers at Gore's Hotel will be under surveil ance from the time he enters the house until he goes away. Tuesday afternoon two plainly-dressed men, with pronounced Western manners, registered as "H. B. Swan and W. Cotton, Butte City, Mont."

They were assigned a good double room and stated that they would in the city for a month at least.

"We are here on a powerfully important errand," said Mr. Cotton, "and we can't tell just when we can get away."

That afternoon the miner stopped one o the hall maids and asked where a "general" employment agency could be found. After a few words Mr. Cotton confided his errand in this city to the girl, and in that way described what he meant by a "general" employment agency.

"It's like this," he said. "Henry and I have been in the rough West for nigh onto twenty-five years. We got a little money but it don't do us any good so long as we are

lonesome. We live alone. See?" The girl blushed, and throwing down her broom told the stranger to go on with his

"You ain't interested yourself, are you?" asken Mr. Cotton. "I reckon not, but you of time on account of a horse-car. She had are just hearing me as a part of your work | Scamp under her arm. t) make the guests feel at home. O, this is not the first time I've traveled. Well, to go the clerk, looking as if he were going to on, Henry and I have good homes near tempt at explanation was gratifying. All Butte. We have a few thousand dollars and there is more coming. Now, we made up our minds we would come to Chicago, round up these employment agencies that I heard so much of, and each bring home a wife. If and something broke. It was only a slender she can't love us at first perhaps she can gold chain belonging to an eye glass, and the cook. There, I've told you what I came here for. Now if you can send us to an employ ment agency, or, better still, send us to tw girls who are willing to try a go at marriage why I'll stake you to a fine dress for Sun

> days." "I think I can find two girls," answered the maid, as she stooped to pick up the

"When?" asked the Westerner. "Tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock in the parlor down-stairs,

"Bully." The hardy old miners felt chagrined the ext morning when they went into the hotel parlor, but they had gone too far to back out. They had been in the room only a few moments when the maid to whom one had talked the previous day and her companio ntered. Without using a line of poetry the maid declared that she and her companion were ready to take a new lease of life. The thes were made, and at 10:30 the girls

"Where are you going?" asked the house

"We are engaged to go out West." "In a hotel?"

married at noon, and it is nearly 11 o'clock now, so good-by." The licenses were secured, the couples

were married, and Thursday night they started for Montana. The affair has literally torn the hotel upside down "Why,"said Manager Laughlin last night,

a man from Montana came in this noon and every girl in the house is trying to wait on him. The next unmarried man from Montana will have to pay \$8 a second to stor here."

"DEARIE'S" WIFE.

TRAVELING WITH SCAMP.

Mrs. Cantor was going to visit her hus band's mother. The elder Mrs. Canto knew she was coming, because she had re ceived the following note:

"DEAREST MAMMA-I do hope I shall be able to get out to see you next week Thursday. I am just longing to come. Dearle s so tusy, I might as well be there as here for all I see of him. Of course I shall being without him since I had him. I am antici pating so much pleasure; I long to see you. etc., etc.

"The rest is nothing but gush and doe not mean anything," said the recipient of the letter, calmly folding it without taking the trouble to finish reading it.

"And who the devil is Mum's Presh ! asked Papa Cantor from over his paper.

"I don't know. Some kind of cham pagne, I should say," was the answer. " And who the devil is Dearie ?" asked

Papa Cantor again from over his paper. "It is her way of speaking of her husband," was the reply.

On the Thursday morning Dearie's wif bade adieu to Dearie and went out to take the horse car that went by the corner. She had with her a shawl-strap with a good deal Scamp through that gate again made her in it, an umbrelia and a pasteboard box containing luncheon, and she had Scamp leadig by a leash. Scamp was a black and tan his mistress's husband. Tom Cantor said he | that car. had to go another way that morning to meet a man or he would have accompanied his wife to the station. In the bottom of his heart however, he knew better than to go where Scamp went, and as Scamp went everywhere, an inference may be drawn. The car conductor rang the bell while Mrs. Cantor was still scrambling with her bundles, and while the terrier was outside, pulling on his leash. Mrs. Cantor was so enraged at this lack of consideration that she insisted upon leaving the car and walling for another, thus in-

well. After this she stood on the sidewalk with her luncheon and shawl-strap and umbrella and dog, waiting for another car, which naturally did not come for a good while. People hustled by her and it seemed to her wour ded spirit as if they wanted to trample on her. Scamp sat on his haunches close to the lancheon, and snapped at passing ankles. But he never meant anything by snapping, at least so Mrs. Cantor said, with a smile at his "cupningness" on such occasions. Because everything comes to him that

confuctor, but upon the car company as

waits, that second horse car came to this lady who was going to see her mother-in-law. Scamp sat very straight on her lap. He made a pretty feint of biting a man who was hanging on to a strap, and who glare so that an explanation was offered, which explained that it was only intelligence on the dog's part, for the dog evidently thought the gentleman looked like his master, against whom he had a prejudice."

When this man had left the car the canine's attention was turned upon the lady nearest. He wagged his tail and manifested desire to lick her face, notwithstanding the quantity of rice powder on it. It was now explained that dear little Scampy wished to kiss his new friend.

At the station Mrs. Canter required the ticket-seller to tell her that the 8:30 train had gone. As it was now a quarter past nine, a little thought on her part might have reached a correct conclusion, but some women like to be to'd a thing. She bought her ticket and then went out on the platform and in quired of a man in uniform there if the 8:30 train had left. He informed her that it had; that it went out at exactly thirty minutes after eight. Now that two officials had told her the same s'ory she thought it would be safe to believe it. She had missed the train because she had waited for that second car She went back to the ticket window with a vague idea that she would tell the man there why she had missed it, but there were people there and she only inquired what time the 10:30 train started. On being informed she said "thank you," with effusive gracious ness, and made a movement to leave th window, but turned back to ask the clerk if he were sure, for if that really was the hour, she told him she would fry and wait at the station, as she had already lost a good deal

"Please step one side, Madame," said swear. "Others are waiting."

"Oh, certainly," she responded with great amiability.

Her movement appeared to be the cause o a man's saying "The deuce!" behind her, eye-glass fell to the ground. Scamp had done this playfully with his teeth. It was nothing to make a fuss about, and why should the gentleman look so furious? She assured the owner of the chain that the dog didn't mean anything, and was probably trying to kiss him. Meanwhile the glasses had been broken under somebody's feet.

After this the terrier slept a good deal and Mrs. Cantor read a novel she had brought with her. She had just reached the place in the story where Nadrovine's mother hat thought as I did. Do you know when the lovingly punched him with her stockinged foot and he again called her rapturously "my small one," when a big man in blue clothes began walking through the room calling out in a voice about as articulate as the sound of a bumble bee in a box :

"Cars ready for Bor-n-n-n, Begum-m-m Jelogni-tee-e, Varo-d-ton and Ne'-Yor-r-k! Train number 4,012, track 6!

Mrs. Cantor dropped her book, saught up Scamp from a sound slumber and hurried to the ticket office.

"What did that man say?" she asked, "I man turned red and then pale at the sight of couldn't understand a word."

The ticket-seller answered that he didn't know, he hadn't noticed. Then seeing the that "if that infernal woman didn't get to crowd streaming out of the waiting-room Bowside devillah soon, he should have to be "No, in homes of our own. We are to be and noting that it was after 10 o'clock, she put into a strait-jacket himself, and where gathered her things, with Seampon his least, the decce did she stay between trains po and walked to the place where the gate was

"This train for Bowside?" she asked of the man there.

He nodded and she passed through. So also did the dog, though he kept dragging back on his cord and she had to pull to get him along. When he did come it was by sliding on all four of his feet, with his leash to the South End in a horse-car and ge very taut, and with the most vigorous protest in his whole aspect. It seemed to have the station and went to her own door. just come to his comprehension that he was going to see h's master's mother. Doubtless he had evolved the conviction that she and absence that she forgot to worry about hi he would be antagonistic, and it would be Mr. Cantor senior had to wait nearly twenty his duty to make things as uncomfortable as four hours before he learned that Mum possible all around for everybody. He snarled when his mistress pulled the cord, and he snarled when she slackened it. He was tan terrier. altogether so much like a modern child that very one who saw his progress down the platform longe i to suffocate him.

There was a line of cars standing at the left hand. Very soon Mrs. Cantor came to met; that none of them know anything a car which had a placard hung upon it. She Let us trust that his circle of fem ning was nearsighted, and was obliged to go close acquaintance does not include the "culture" to the card to read upon it these words:

"This car don't go." The moment she read this announcement it did not seem reasonable to her that it could be true. Why did not that car go? Why should it stand there with the train if it were not going?

She didn't believe a word of it. It was plain enough it was a mistake of some of the nen. She felt almost determined to go to Bowside in that car.

She thought for an instant that she would return and ask the ticket clerk about it, and if it wasn't a mistake. The remembrance of her bundles and the difficulty in getting give up this idea.

People kept going past her, and the terrie kept snapping at their skirts and trousers. terrier who adored his mistress and hated She could not relinquish her belief about She turned to a young man who was

> standing near. He was well dressed; he had a very grave face, and he was leaning against a post, smoking slowly and looking at Scamp. Mrs. Cantor arproached him. He tool his eigar from his mouth, but glanced at it

wistfully as it sent up a spiral of smoke from between his thumb and finger. "Can you tell me," asked the lady, "what this means?" pointing to the card.

"This car don't go," read the young man flicting a stinging injury, not only on the "I know that is what it says," remarked Mrs. Cantor, "But this is the train I'm commended and praised. sure, and there are so many mistakes, you know, one cannot be too careful. Don't

you think so?" The young man agreed with her. He ar peared to grow more and more solemn. "It may be," he said, with great deliberation, "that it should read, 'This car

does go," "That's fust what I felt from the first. oyfully exclaimed Mrs. Cantor. "Then ain't anything but mistakes when you begin to travel by railroad. I don't go very often, but when I do go I mean to be as sharp as

any of them. I'll get right in." The young man assisted her up the steps and lifted her bundles. Scamp, with sudien approval, tried to lick his face and show effusively that he believed in him.

When the stranger descended from the car he walked quickly back into the station. He did not laugh until he had reached the newspaper stand and bought a paper. Then he anddenly became convulsed, and the apectators shrank back as if he were a lunatic. He was joined by a friend for whom he had been waiting."

"Oh, Lord " he cried, as soon as he could speak, " what is the matter with a woman that, when she is traveling, makes her think a thing isn't so if she is told it is, and is so if they tell her it is not? Just as soon as a woman starts on a journey she is convinced that everybody lies to her."

In justice to this young man the writer of this must say that he had intended to return and suggest to Mrs. Cantor that the placard might be right after all. But he forgot all about this intention until he was half way to Bowside, when he cried out :

"Jupiter and Moses! I wonder if she

has found out yet that that car doesn't go !"

The lady settled herself very comfortably. There was plenty of room. She turned over the seat in front of her and puther packages She had risen very early, and she had not does she cackle, but it really looks as if sleit much the night before because she had she was going to bring up the four kits

mistress fell asleep. The train for Bowside duly rolled out of be station and went on its way. Half an hour later an Irishwoman with

shawl-strap. Scamp was very quiet and his

prooms and dusters bustled into the plac-"Howly Mother!" cried the new comwhat does this mane?" Scamp flew up furiously, barking at the

top of his little voice. Mis. Cantor awoke to find her dog tearing around frantically. "Where am I?" inquired Mrs. Cantor. Are we there yet ?"

"Where be ye?" said the Irishwoman, 'ye's in Boston, that's where ye be. An' how fur old ye think a car what don't go would take ye? Can't ye sh'op yer small baste? He'll do himself a hurt or I shall do him a hurt meself."

Mrs. Cantor rose and took up her shawl-

strap and her umbrella and her lunch-box.

She twisted the leash round her hand. It was not very light where she was, and she was somewhat bewildered. "I know it said it didn't go," she remarked humbly, "but I was pretty sure it was a mistake, as it was standing right with them that were going; and the young man

next train starts for Bowside ?" But the Irishwoman did not know anything about the time-tables. She kindly assisted Mrs. Cantor to alight, and that person walked back into the waiting-room having an insane kind of belief that she had been traveling a great while and had gone over a great deal of ground. And it was not

yet 12 o'clock of midday. She went straight up to the ticket window "At 7:30 this evening." She thought the her. She also thought she heard him say to semebody inside the pan there with the

She turned wearily away, won lering what he was talking about. Her mother-in-law was expecting her w dinner that noon. She would not dare to

arrive at Dearie's mother's in the evening. She sent a telegram saying she had been unavoidably detained and would go the next day. She had not the strength to go back

Scamp in and cut of it. She took a cab a Her husband did not come home that night, and the was so thankful for h Presh was an abbreviation of "Mammer's Precions" and that it meant the black and

There are some people who say that Dearle's wife is not so bright as the average human being, but Dearie himself affirm that she is as bright as any woman he eve of Boston.

Educations for Guls. The Ladies' Home Journal of Pailag

phia proposes to give to any young girl of ; years or over who will send to it, between now and January 1st, 1891, the largest number of yearly subscribers to the Journal. complete education at Vassar College or any other American college she may select. The education offered includes every branch o study, with every expense paid, the Journa agreeing to educate the girl irrespective of the time required or the expense involved. To this it also pinned a second offer which guarantees to any girl of 16 or over who will secure 1,000 yearly subscribers before Janzary 1st. a full term of one year at Vassar or any other preferred college, with all expen ses paid, thus making it possible for any number of young girls to receive free educations at the best colleges. Any girl can enter into the competition, and any such can be thoroughly posted by writing to The Ladies' Home Journal at 435 Arch Street Philadelphia. The management says that has been led to make these offers by the fac that there are thousands of parents through out the country anxious to educate the daughters, and yet who cannot afford theerpense. This step helps to a comparatively easy solution of the problem, since it throws a free education into the hands of any bright and active girl. The Journal's moveme is one that certainly cannot be too highly

BOSSED BY BIDDY.

Singular Vicissitudes of a Henpsched

At Stafford Springs a facetious and determined old han wanted to sit, bat writes a New York Sun correspondent her owner took away her eggs; where upon in querulous mood she quit her nest and blustered about the homestead, finding a great deal of fault with life. While she was doing that the fame ily cat discovered her artistically wrought and rounded nest, curled up in it, and deposited five kittens in it. Then biddy came back, pitched into pussy, fairly drove her off the nest, flew in and sat down on the kittens, evidently inferring they were a new kind of chickons she had hatched in a moment of mental abstraction.

For a day or two the hen brooded away, and the unhappy cat stalked about the premises, watching for an opportnnity to get back her own. At the end of three days the hen had to quit the old stand for food and water, and promptly the cat slipped into the nest, and, taking the kittens one by one by the scruff of the nook, transported them all to a distant part of the haymow Then came biddy home again, and when she found the fledglings flown she raised another noisy row all about the farm. She looked alow and aloft, vainly for awhile, for the missing brood, and finally found them ranged like pegs on a telegraph pole arm alongside the parent cat. Again there was a battle, and again the old cat had to fice from the furious henpecking, but she took along one kitten in her teeth, while the her held the field of battle and four feline

With the kitten in her teeth the oat scaled a high scaffold and made for horself a new home, with her one offspring by her side, but the old hen is still en camped on the rest of the kittens in the new-made nest. She lays not neither been trying to decide just what to put in the in spite of all drawbacks and setbacks, The Stafford Springs man has watched the proceedings impartially, but with interest, and he fancies he is proprietor of the only case of cat and hen abduction and reabduction.

The German Kaiser's new rules for dueling in the army will in the future permit duels only when approved by a council of honor," presided over by two Colonels, and then only in two cases, namely, actual insult (that liche Beleid! gung) for which an apology has been refused, and insult to a lady who is either a relative or wife of the officer. Duels are strictly forbidden for quarrels in & club, casino, cafe or similar locality; when either party has already fought three duels; and when either is married and the father of a family.

No one who has any appreciation of grace and beauty in nature or in are can fail to recognize the charm of fine manners in an individual. We rejoice in them as we do in a lovely sunset view or a beautiful piece of architecture or a fascinating poem, for their own sake and for what they express; but even beyond this they have another attraction in the magnetic power they exert upon all beholders in setting them at ease, in sweeping away shyness, awkward ness and restraint, and in stimulating them to the expression of whatever is best worth cherishing within them. I is undoubtedly true that the presence of fine manners, whether it be in the home or the social circle, in the work shop or the counting-room, in the visit of charity or the halls of legislation, has an immediate effect in reproducing itself, in diffusing happiness, in developing the faculties, and in eliciting the best that is in every body.

And I must thre The warmer da My heart at last b The parlor grat My winter girl is

My heart's uneas

For Cupid's cal

feel new pangu

Time was when, I whiled the m For skating and t The dance, the

Ma

BALLA

Made of my life But Lent has left And that is why My winter girl is I fear no pleasar

Though she wa All nature in reco And putting o So if I would I For love at last giv And I must ben My winter girl is o

Bess! Julia quee Prithee forgive Although you ma My winter girl is

A SIERRA

A Newspaper 1 Meetin

port Which Prov citing and Cam First-Class I was located w the banks of a sn

the Sierras, in writes a New Yo ent. I was spen tion in hunting wise enjoying the that region. I had caught i brook and lake t or less small gar

bnok. I had hes in the vicinity any, although I ha their tracks. I had about give exciting sport whe tent one morning an Indian wigwan one hundred feet the door of the w leaning on his rift quaws and child tered about,

nel with which t

Finding that the

disposed and mily, whose nam oe. could speak g an acquaintanc Strange to say m his winter for the purpose of sins, and I soon le mighty bear hunt ve, Joe and I hunt for the fol had a couple of that he said were had my doubts 1 As we started ou next morning I no were trailing behin ance, and I wonde to join in the hunt that they were secessary part of th After skirting al nge of hills for ent on ahead, w ended to the botto "See," said my con larmed, I'll admit, pointing to some be ssured, and we course along the base We had gone on

> om the top of the off. Before I had eant a number wlders came ere ine a short dista ticed one of Joe's dicious manner. ur's neck began t mass of chappara breatening mann "Get gun, quick is own weapon to l while the yells cont ame thundering d ciore. These we my sort of bear out

rhaps half an ho

coession of scream

! Lord! Here Jos unable to move ealy dropped my At last I had seen one at that, scarcel; ng and snapping ar as I could raight for me, ope What a monster is ts huge claws as it

t was a very pictur

Again I yelled t

nd ferocity.

ought, as I real

'All right, Joe,"

r show himself

umpus.

en, as the bear ne, I managed to ri sprawling on t of being c owed and neat arose before most feel the brute' wo shots rang out u The next thing I king me to take e was holding to m g, deep pull and the bear. There In the ground almost ead and mutilated c og was lying close h "Joe," said I, "I do more boar huntin 'Ugh," replied J int. "Big bear ki se not fire quick he thought of this ve never hunted f ve I had any desire I brought the skir with me to San Franc lay for a long tin

An Old Chin Never judge a man e carries; he may ha otton one for it at at patronized.

monial (so my f

by prowess as a mig!

ecting her to I not dare to he evening. she had been ld go the next h to go back ear and get took a cab at n door.

e home that akful for his ry about him. early twentythat Mum's " Mammer's he black and.

who say that as the average mself affirms man he ever ow anything. of fem nine the "culture"

l of Pailadelung girl of 18 oit, between alargest numhe Journal, a College or any y select. The ery branch of 1. the Journal irrespective of use involved. i offer which over who will before Januat Vassar or ith all expen sible for any ve free educay girl can enmy such can riting to The Arch Street, nt says that it

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octions and to sit, but respondent, ggs; where he quit her the homef fault with hat the fame artistically curled up in in it. Then into pussy flew in and vidently ind of chick moment of

alked about At the end to quit the water, and the nest, by one by orted them haymow she raised the farm. vainly for on a tak the parent attle, and from the ile the her

four feline oth the cat de for heroffspring s still onot neither looks as if e four kits setbacks s watched but with proprietor nen abduo-

rules for he future oved by a over by two cases. e Boleidle s been reo is either r. Duels rrels in 6 lity; when ght three arried and

iation of or in art m of fine rejoice in iset view ture ora wn sake even betraction ert upon at ease, wkwardnulating atever is em. It presence e workthe visit rislation, roducing in deeligiting

BALLADE OF SPRING.

My heart's uneasy in the spring. For Cupid's call I must obey; feel new pangs my bosom wring, And I must throw the old away, The warmer days have come to stay, My heart at last begins to reason; The parlor grate has had its day-My winter girl is out of season.

rime was when, happy as a king, I whiled the merry hours away, for skating and tobogganing, The dance, the oyster, and the play, Made of my life a roundelay. Lent has left me rather weazen, And that is why I'm prone to say My winter girl is out of season.

fear no pleasant memories cling, Though she was cuddlesome and gay; All nature is recovering And putting on her new array; so if I would I can not stay, For love at last gives place to reason. And I must bend before its sway-My winter girl is out of seasou. ENVOY.

Bess' Julia queens it in the Mayrithee forgive my vernal treason; Aithough you made my heart so gay-My winter girl is out of season. -N. Y. Sun

A SIERRA BEAR HUNT.

A Newspaper Man's First and Only Meeting with Bruin.

port Which Proved Altogether Too Ex-

citing and Came Near Ending in a First-Class Funeral-An Indian's Timely Shot. was located some few years since on anks of a small creek high up in

e Sierras, in Nevada County, Cal., tes a New York Herald correspondnt. I was spending a summer's vacaton in hunting and fishing and otherwise enjoying the pure mountain air of I had caught many fine specimens of rock and lake trout and had shot more

less small game and an occasional I had heard that bears abounded the vicinity, but had not thus far seen cy, although I had often encountered heir tracks. I had about given up the idea of this

citing sport when as I came out of my at one morning I saw, to my surprise, Indian wigwam pitched less than e hundred feet distant. Standing at door of the wigwam was an Indian, sing on his rifle, while a number of mered about, apparently gathering with which to build the breakfast

inding that the Indians were frienddisposed and that the head of the ly, whose name I ascertained to be could speak good English, I struck in acquaintance then and there.

range to say, Joe had moved up his winter quarters in the valley the purpose of hunting in the mountand I soon learned that Joe was a hty bear hunter in those parts.

is not to be wondered at then that Joe and I. arranged a grand bear nt for the following morning. Joe d a couple of mangy-looking curs at he said were good bear dogs, which ment I took for granted, although ad my doubts in the matter.

As we started out bright and early the next morning I noticed that Joe's family ere trailing behind at a respectful dise, and I wondered if they also were in the hunt. I afterward learned t they were not only a useful but a essary part of the expedition.

After skirting along the brow of a inge of hills for some time Joe orered a halt. The women and children nt on ahead, while Joe and I deaded to the bottom of a deep canyon. ee," said my companion; "bear! big sarl" I looked about me, somewhat armed, I'll admit, but when I saw Joe ing to some bear tracks I felt reand we then resumed our

se along the base of the hill. e had gone on in this manner for ps half an hour when I heard a on of screams and yells coming m the top of the hill, some distance Before I had time to see what it nt a number of large rocks and ers came crashing down the raa short distance ahead. I then ed one of Joe's dogs acting in a susus manner. The bristles on the eck began to stand out straight suddenly stopped in front of a dense of chapparal and growled in a

stening manner. reapon to his shoulder. Meano yells continued, and the rocks indering down the canyon as These were enough to scare of bear out of his hiding place, , as I realized the cause of all

ight, Joe," said I, "just let the himself; I'll be ready for-Here Joe, help!" I yelled. I hable to move hand or foot and suddropped my gun ha absolute ter-

t last I had seen a bear, and a big at that, scarcely ten feet off, growland snapping at the dogs, and, as as I could determine, coming ight for me, open mouthed.

What a monster it was! I could see auge claws as it struck at the dogs. is a very picture of savage power

ain I yelled to Joe for help, and as the bear had almost reached managed to run a few steps and rawling on the ground. Visions nge ewed and clawed into mince-

arose before me, and I could alt feel the brute's hot breath when ots rang out upon the air. next thing I remember was Joe me to take a drink from a flask holding to my mouth. I took a cep pull and then looked around bear. There it was, lying dead ground almost within reach. The mutilated carcass of Joe's best

vas lying close beside him. said I, "I don't believe I want re bear hunting in mine." replied Joe with his usual "Big bear kill dog, kill you, too, not fire quick." I shuddered at ught of this last proposition. I er hunted for bears since, nor

ught the skin of that bear back to San Francisco though, where for a long time in my room as a Prowess as a mighty bear hunter.

An Old Chinese Maxim. Never judge a man by the umbrella the carries; he may have just left an old otton one for it at the restaurant he at patronized.

THE BOSS SNAKE STORY.

The Most Unique Specimen of Kansas Prevariention Ever Produced. This being an age of progress we should zealously strive to promote the standard of the snake story, striving not only to dress it in the trimmings of the picturesque, but substantially ontwine it in the robes of perfect truth. The season now being nigh it seems best to pitch the proper key to the summer's snake stories by commending the following from a Leavenworth corres-

pondent of the Kansas City Times. "Seventeen years ago I lived with my father and mother on the banks of the Stranger river in Atchison County, Kansas. I was only seven years of age, and one day my youthful fancy was caught by the pretty colors of a blackenake. I pulled a small ring from my finger and a string out of my pocket. Placing the ring over the head of the snake I started home in triumph, dragging the snake at my heels and feeling as much a conqueror as the Roman en peror who dragged the captives behind his chariot. In climbing over a fence my captive made his escape. Ring, string, everything disappeared.

"I shed a few tears at the time, but had forgotten the matter until this week, when I returned to the vicinity of my old home in Atchinson County for the purpose of buying some sheep. While crossing a small creek that flows into the Stranger river my attention was called by the barking of my dog to a strange something in a tree. I investigated and found there an immense blacksnake, fully ten feet long. Between the dog and myself we succeeded in killing the snake, though I was obliged to use in the warfare both a club and a revolver. The dog finished the snake by giving it a shaking and tearing it in pieces. You will hardly believe me, I know, but you can have my head if it wasn't the same identical snake that got away from me seventeen years ago. Hew do I know? Simple enough. That little blacksnake had grown to be a monstrous big one, the littlesilverring around its neck had grown until it was as large as a lady's bracelet and the piece of twine had grown until it had become a good-sized rope. But the strangest part of all was that the dog had shaken out seventeen little blacksnakes and that each one was the exact counterpart of the snake that made its escape from me in the long ago, while around the neck of each of the seventeen young ones were silver rings and attached to these rings were short pieces of twine. And upon each of these rings knaws and children were variously you could plainly distinguish the initials of my name just as they had been stamped in the silver ring I wore when

seven years old, the initials S. W." AN UNIQUE RECORD.

Six Hundred and Ninety-Seven Years in One Generation of One Family.

In the town of Bethany, Cons., on the 25th day of November, 1808, were married Alvin Sperry, born December 5, 1786, and Sally Nettleton, born January \$2, 1780. The first child born to them, says the New York Sun, was Edson Sperry, on the 5th of September, 1809. Following each other with an interval of two or three years were nine other children, among whom were one pair of twins named Grace and Gracia, born November 22, 1829. The names of the children besides these already men-tioned were John J., Sarah, Nathan N., Fowler, Lucia, Rebecca and Marion. dullness and drowsiness, and it never Alvin Sperry died September 10, 1861. aged 75 years, his wife, Sally Shorry, having preceded him in 1865, aged 68 years. The children mentioned above are the only offspring of the parents, and are all living, and, with one excep-tion, in or immediately around New Haven, Conn. Three of the boys learned building from their father, and one kept the old homestead and farm. All the children married, and six of them have outlived their partners, namely John J., Sarah, Nathan N., Lucia, Grace and Gracia. One peculiar thing about the family is, that although ten children were born to their mother, there have only been twenty grandchildren born, fifteen of whom are living, four dying in infancy and one after reaching maidenhood. The family is an ideal of the good New England stock, all having retired from active business life with an independent competency to pass a quiet old age with each other. Edson Sperry is now 81 years of age, John J. 79, Barah 77, Nathan N. 74, Fowler 72, Lucia 68, Rebecca 65, Grace and Gracia, 61 each, and Marion 50, showing the record of the combined ages of one unbroken family of brothers and sisters to be 697 years. They are all in excellent health.

record of longevity. NOURISHED ON POISON.

In the tenth chapter of Swan's trans-

and bid fair to still further increase this

The Beautiful Maiden Who Gave Death

lation of the "Gesta Romanorum" we are told that the Queen of the North, having heard of the great proficiency which Alexander the Great made in learning under the tuition of Aristotle, "nourished her daughter from her cradle on a certain kind of deadly poison, and when she grew up she was considered so beautiful that the sight of her alone affected many with madness." The Queen sent this perilous damsel to Alexander, who fell desperately in love with her at first sight. But Aristotle knew all about it at a glance, and warned his royal pupil of her deadly nature. He then caused a malefactor to be brought, who was condemned to death, and scarcely had the man touched her lips before "his whole frame was impregnated with poison, and he expired in the greatest agony." Alexander thanked his wise tutor, and returned the girl to her father. This curious tale, as Warton has pointed out in his "History of English Poetry," is founded on the twenty-eighth chapter of the "Secretum Secretorum," ascribed to Aristotle (a spurious work compiled in the middle ages), entitled "De Puella Nutrita Veneno," where it is a King of India who thus endeavors to "do for" Alexander. Warton adds that he thinks that Pliny gives some account of nations whose natural food when he should receive proof of the was poison; that Mithridates, King of Pontus-land of venomous herbs and The assassin brought around an ear and the country of the sorceress Medea- received the \$75, with \$15 added for a was supposed to eat poison; and that Sir tip. A few days later the man met his John Mandeville's "Travels" would enemy alive, and entirely whole as to probably afford other instances. It ears, upon the street. An investigation would seem that this tale of the girl showed that the assassin had also renourished on poisons was derived from ceived \$100 from the enemy as a reward onial (so my friends thought) of India. In the great Sanskrit collection, for ha ing betraved the plot to him. "Katha Sarit Sagara" or "Ocean of the Rivers of Story," by Somadeva (based

it is related that "the minister of Brah-

BEATS LAUGHING GAS.

tainted, by means of poison and other

deleterious substances, the trees, flower

ing creepers, water and grass all along

the line of march. And he sent poison

damsels as dancing girls among the en-

emy's host, and he also dispatched noc-

turnal assassins into their midst." [See

Prof. C. H. Tawney's translation, pub-

lished at Calcutta.] In the same work

it is told of another damsel, named Un-

madini, that every one who beheld her

became mad. It is well known that in

some parts of Austria-Hungary horses

have arsenic administered to them in

order to render their coats sleek and

glossy before they are taken to market,

and that the peasant girls take arsenic

in large quantities to improve their

complexions, which it certainly does,

though it is said to rot the bones

Whether the kissing of any of those

poison-eating girls would cause instant

death to the "rash youth" I do not

HORRORS OF ABSINTHE.

A Beverage Far Worse in Its Ef-

fects Than Other Intoxicants.

Take Good Advice and Keep Away from

the Seductive Green Fluid-It Does

Paralyzes Its Victims.

Not Intoxicate Like Whisky, But

Boodles, who recently came into such

an unexpected pile of money that ho

has been seeking fantastic forms of dis-

sipation ever since, was drinking his

sixth absinthe cocktail in succession at

the Platypus Club Thursday night,

says the Washington Star, when Smith

kins, who has lived in Paris for so

many years, you know, chided him

on drinking that stuff in such a reckles

way you'll be in your grave within two

all events I can say that I have never

drank enough absinthe yet to intoxi-

cate me. You don't observe, do you,

that my utterance is not distinct at this

moment, or that my ideas seem con-

"Not in the slightest And the fact

illustrates the most remarkable pe-culiarity of abisinthe. It doesn't intox-

icate in the ordinary way at all. A man

ation from its effects and yet he will not

show the slightest symptoms of drunk-

enness. That is one thing that has

made this distillation from wormwood

so dangerously popular. You can drink

glass after glass of it, maintaining your-

self at a high pitch of mental and

nervous excitement and exaltation for

hours and yet not feel nor exhibit the

sightest confusion of intellect or the

least locomotive difficulty. Under such influence you will be able to go to a

dinner party and shine conversationally

with a brilliancy unusual to you, or you

may take part in a public debate with a

success you could not achieve without

the aid of this extraordinary brain stim-

ulant. The exhibaration it produces.

too, is far more agreeable than that ob-

tained from any other intoxicant. Men never learn to like whisky; it is always

abhorrent to the palate, as you may see

by watching drinkers at a bar gulp it

down so as not to taste it any more than

they can help. But absinthe has a flavor that is exquisite to its habitual

consumers. Moreover, its pleasant stim-

occasions nausea."

ulation does not lapse into subsequent

"All of which," said Boodles, "leads

up, I suppose, to something dreadful at

"Well, I was going to say that if you

drink another of those absinthe cock-

tails, all right as you feel now, you will,

as like as not, fall over at once on

the floor, like a dead man, and remain

unconscious for many hours, at the end

of which you will experience all the

pains which are apt to follow a pro-

longed spree. That is the way absinthe

acts; so take my advice and don't drink

any more of it to-night. I have learned

· great deal about its effects in a general

way during the years I have spent in

France, where the absinthe vice has

grown so within the past generation

as to seriously demoralize the race. To

it is attributed by the authorities in

large part the decrease in the French

population. Over there it is drunk

usually in this way: As much absinthe

as would fill two pony brandy glasses is

put into an ordinary tall, thin tumbler,

and some sugar syrup is put in it, water

being then poured in from a height very

slowly. Instead of sugar syrup lump

sugar is often used, placed on top of a

little sieve covering the mouth of the

tumbler; the sugar is moistened with

water and drips through the sieve into

"The process takes about fifteen min-

ptes, during which, while he waits, the

customer sits at a table and reads the

Petite Journal, or the Journal Pou-Rire,

may be. A man I once knew had 10

mildly and described to me the prelim-

"He was lying in bed at night read-

ing by the gaslight, when he saw the

door swing open and a large baboon en-

tered. The beast looked at him once

sorrowfully, and then withdrew, but the

door opened again almost immediately,

and in came a second baboon. The first

one followed, and the two proceeded to

stretch a slack rope across the room

above the bed; and then on the slack

rope began to walk over, coming in

through one wall and going out through

the other, all the animals that ever

came out of the ark, beginning with the

little ones, such as squirrels and rabbits,

and getting bigger and bigger, up to

the bears, tigers and rhinoceroses.

When the elephant came along my

friend broke loose, and his yells soon

brought assistance and subsequently a

doctor. He never tasted absinthe after

that. Pray accept my counsel, Boodles,

Singular Russian Lawsuit.

The courts at Tiflis have before them

the suit of a man to recover from a pro-

fessional assassin the sum of \$163. The

man hired the assassin for \$75 down to

kill an enemy, and promised \$75 more

death in the shape of the enemy's ear.

Great Sale of Nuts.

A Charleston druggist advertised that

were sold at retail in two days to women

the absinthe.

inary symptoms.

and don't you."

upon a much older work, "Vrihat the milk of a cocoanut would remove

Katha," or "Great Story," by Gunadhya), freekels, and four thousand of the nuts

madatta laid snares in the path of the folks. He got a commission on all sales.

King of Vatsa as he advanced. He The freckels still abide.

may be in an advanced state of exhilar-

"My dear fellow," said he, "If you go

"Don't be too witty, Smiffkins. At

gently.

fused?"

years at the outside."

know; but probably not.

An Electrical Appliance for Extracting Decayed Molara

Ludierous Scenes in a Chicago Tooth-Shop -Teeth Drawn by Lightning and Without Pain to the Victim-How the Machine Works.

agony incident to the extracting of teeth, is the application of electricity to dental operations.

titles, neither so fashionable nor so euphonious. Since its worth as a "painkiller" has been demonstrated it is called the "electric wonder," though the commercial name is "the dental electric vibrator." The mechanism of the invention is very simple. The vibrator is contained in a neat case, which also incloses a battery by which its operation is controlled and directed. The discovery of a Peoria dentist, it was perfeeted three years ago, and now protected by letters patent both in this country and Europe, in the expressive phraseology of scientific men "supplies a long-felt want." Three wires connected with the battery are employed. Two of these are attached to metal electrodes or handles, each of which are held by the patient, while the third wire is attached to the forceps. and closes the circuit, by means of which a smooth, fine current of elecin quantities sufficient to entirely overcome the pain ordinarily attendant upon the act of extraction without, however, entailing the disagreeable effects produced by the administering of anesthetics. As is well known the nerves that conduct the sensation of pain to the brain are nearest the surface, and the benumbing effect produced by the electric current upon the sentient nerves dissipates the pain, with which all are familiar. In short, the current is so much more rapid than the nerve action, that the vibrator becomes, for the time being, the carriage of the pain, so to speak, and carries it off. The patient takes his place in the operating chair, grasps an electrode in each hand. the forceps are charged, and almost before he is aware of the situation the offending molar has been removed, without his experiencing the least possible

nconvenience. At all events such is the verdict of those who have tried it. e said, had for days endured all the

As a rule, however, patients are weighed down with anxiety and apprehension, and only realize the absence of cause therefor when the tooth is drawn. And in this particular it may be said men thus afflicted outnumber the opposite sex. While visiting the rooms re cently a reporter witnessed an old lady waiting her turn in a state of apparent mental disquietude difficult to describe. the chair, the current was started, and in a second the dentist in charge removed the cause of her distress. She seemed scarcely conscious of the success he had achieved, and when shown the tooth declared she felt but a slight twinge, and could hardly instances, taken hap-hazard, of the utility and effectiveness of the new dispensation, but others have been re-

When first introduced in Peoria there are said to have been nearly one thousand teeth, prongs, stumps and infirm relics removed by this process in one week, and that the daily average was from seventy-five to one hundred. opportunity to test its pain-killing power was offered the reporter, but he

for the services rendered. If the claims made in its behalf are borne out by the facts, may it not be that in the near future parties will be made up to enjoy the experience of tooth-drawing without pain?

What a Washington Lady Heard at a Party of Strictly Practical People. A gifted Washington lady who is very much taken up with the various religlous and scientific issues of the day has a brother, a prominent politician, says a correspondent of the New York Tribnne, who persistently urges upon her the necessity of going into society more and getting more practical and material no tions in her head. The other night he induced her to go with him to a recep-

books and pamphlets," said he. "Come flesh-and-blood people and get a little good, worldly sense in your noddle." The first person whom the brother

presented to his sister at the reception was the distinguished Mexican delegate, General Enrique A. Mercia. After the introduction small-talk about the weather and the pleasurable features of the occasion had been disposed of, General Mercia was led to confess that an occasional attack of gout was the one disturber of his social enjoyment. "You ought to try the faith cure," said the lady.

General Mercia's eyes sparkled with interest as he said:

this cure. I am much interested in such ion which you call-what is it you call him?"

"Theosophy?" suggested the lady.

The latest innovation upon the established order of things, and the latest dispensation designed to mitigate, if not to entirely dissipate, the exerntiating

Some people call it a "fad," and others, before its value had been tested are said to have described it by other

There is a vibratory spring which opens tricity is generated, and is administered

An office has been established in this city, says the Chicago News, and, though open but a fortnight, has become a haven of relief. Some rather ludicrous scenes are daily witnessed there. The other day a man with his face swollen out of shape from the pain created by a pair of "stumps," which repelled all overtures for their removal. submitted to the vibrator and was almost immediately translated from . sondition of mental and physicial torture to that of ecstatic felicity. "I know it will hurt," he said, "and that I'll yell like the dickens. But I'm going to have them out all the same." When told that the job was done he yowed that he was ignorant of the fact, and manifested his delight in antics that partook more of the appearance of a song and dance man than one who, as

agonies of a victim of the inquisition. Finally she was called to believe the tooth grasped in the forceps had once belonged to her. These are marked, for from twenty to thirty a day is the average that are now having recourse to the instrument as a panacea

for the chiefest ill which teeth are help declined with thanks, notwithstanding that no charge would have been made

A GUATEMALAN WIZARD.

"Get away from your theosophical along and spend an evening with real

An old Irish prophecy deciares that

"I should like to know something of

subjects-Christian science, mind cure, spiritualism, and the new wisdom religfeetly still, and vice versa.

"Yes, yes, that is it, theosophy. t have investigated that a little. Down

in Guatemala I heard of a wonderful man, and I was anxious to see him. After much effort, however, I found an acquaintance who was a trusted friend of the seer and who gave me a letter of introduction. Well, I made the long and difficult journey to his mountain home, and found the most marvelous man I have ever seen. He is 114 years of age, and is living there in the mount ains, more than one hundred miles from any city and over forty miles from the nearest railroad line, with his fifth wife and a daughter aged sixteen. I was amazed when he showed me through his cavern, for his dwelling place is in the side of a rocky mountain. The great rooms are lighted by electricity, yet there are no wires, no dynamos, no lamps—none of the apparatus which we use for electrical lighting. It was plainly the light of electricity, but where did it come from? I asked him how he pro-

cured it and he merely said: 'I know the law by which it is done,"
General Mercia told of many marvelous things this strange man said and did. "But the most wonderful of them all was the sending of a message for me to my business agents hundreds of miles away," said he, "though there was no

telegraph."
"The people of those parts," continued General Mercia, "say and believe that the old man is a wizard. He simply says he ka ws the law."

"I am glad you took me out among flesh-and-blood people," said the lady to her brother as they were going home; "one learns so many 'practical and material things' among such people."

HIS HEART SOFTENED.

A Stabborn Juror Is Moved by the Prayers of His Companions. The jury in the McGregor murder trial at Warrenton, Ga., was "hung" by Juror Baker for four days, says an Atlanta correspondent of the New York World. How a final decision was reached leaked out yesterday. Early Thursday morning a dejected set of men gathered in the jury-room, Baker still holding out firm against acquittal.

"Boys, will we ever get out of here?" asked one, in a despairing tone of voice. "I dunno," replied another. "I've argued with Baker till I'm sick, and I've pleaded with him till I'm plum tired

out," put in another. "I've cussed him till my tongue is sore," said a third. "Boys," said Mr. Heath, "there's one

thing we haven't tried. We have never prayed for Baker." "That will do no good. Prayer can never teach the soul of a man who can

take cussin' like he does. Pravers will run off him like water off a duck's back,' was a reply. "Boys, let's all join Brother Heath in prayer;" called out the oldest man in the crowd, as he thought of home and the joys awaiting him there. Brother Heath fell on his knees in the jury-room and prayed. He asked that the soul of Baker might be softened, and that he

family. Baker was crying when the prayer ended, and said he was willing to let McGregor go. AN ALLE-BODIED YARN.

might show pity to McGregor and his

A Thousand Nevada Wolves Cleaned Out by a Miner's Fiddle.

A Mill Creek miner thus winds up the story of a fight between a thousand wolves that besieged his cabin one night recently in the mountains of that region, incited to frenzy by the notes of the aforesaid miner's fiddle, says the

Virginia City Chronicle. "I fiddled and they fit and eat each other till the band began to thin out Every time I gave an extra rasp on the E string they howled louder and pitched in afresh. They kept it up for three hours, when there wasn't more than forty or fifty left, and they so blamed full that they could hardly

waddle. "But I fiddled and they fit for a second wind. When one threw up the sponge the others bolted him in a twinkling. By and by there wasn't more than a dozen left. But I fiddled

and they fit and feasted. "When they got down to three, each one laid hold of another's tail and chawed for glory. The ring kept growing smaller, but I fiddled and they chawed until there was only a bunch of hair left, and that blowed away down hill. The snow was all red with blood and trampled down ten feet. Heads and bones were strung all down the canyon and there was fur enough in sight to stuff a circus tent. It was the dandiest dog fight I ever saw."

THE POWER OF SONG.

How a Mississippi Congressman Bosses His Wife and Family.

Congressman John Allen, of Mississipppi, in addition to being o... of the wits of the House, is also something of a "plunger" in society, says the Baltimore Sun. He was present at a musicale given at the Shoreham by Mrs. Jeannette Thurber a few evenings ago, and talked music with a fluency that astonished some of those who heard him. During the evening Mrs. Thurber engaged the Mississippi Congressman in conversation for a few minutes, and incidentally inquired if he was familiar with the study of music.

"Oh, yes," replied Mr. Allen, promptly. "I am something of a musician my-self. In fact I am so fond of music that I introduce it into my every-day life with very beneficial effect. I control my wife and family and govern my entire household by the power of my music." "I don't quite comprehend you," an-

swered Mrs. Thurber, smiling. "Well," said Mr. Allen, with a merry twinkle in his eye, "it is just like this: When I request my wife or any member of my family to do any thing, and they refuse, I threaten to sing. They immediately relent and do my bidding rather than hear me."

when an O'Doherty rules in Derry and an O'Donnell in Raphoe, Ireland will be free. Old Irish prophecies have before now been verified by events, and it is certainly curious that Dr. O'Doherty has just been consecrated Bishop of the diocese of Derry, in St. Eugene's Cathedral, Derry, and that the preacher on the occasion was Dr. O'Donnell, the Bishop of Raphoe

Strange Freak of Vision. There is in the Paris hospital called the Hotel Dieu a woman who can see two different sets of objects at one and the same time. While one eye is gazing at a given point the other remains perVARIETIES.

EUKERDER-We ought to have named that toy Flannel.

Mrs. Ukerdek-What an absurd idea. Why should we have named him Fiannel? Ukerded-Because he shrinks from wath

BIG CALF (vainly)-Get out of my way or I'll step on you. You're nobody. Barnyard Fowl (haughtily)-If you could nly hear folks grumble when they find vest in chicken salad, you would change your

PIOTURE DEALER—Here I have an excellent Rubens-a splend d Rubens-I can let you have for only 2,000 marks! Customer-Only? That's more than I mean

Picture dealer (scothingly)-Well, Well, I'll throw in a Vandyke; there now."

MR. BLEEKER (telling of his travels)-1 raw in Madrid a matador who always receives \$10 000 for killing a bull.

Miss Livewayt (of Chicago)-Why, that is more than the foreman in papa's abatto'r gets in a year.

"MA, I have an idea that some of the folks n this graveyard haven't gone to Heaven." "You don't say! What makes you think they haven't?" "Because I read it on the tombatones."

' Yes, I did, though. It was carved on

ever so many, 'Peace to his ashes.' Now, there sin't any a hes 'cept where it's very bot, is there, ma?" "WHAT's that, Seth-not goin' ter raise

any beans this year?" "Not a bean, deacon; an' I kin tell yer that f Congress parses that McKinley bill, which taxes beans nigh onto three hundred per cent. it won't be long until there afo't a restaurant

or a Sunday morning breakfast in the hull of

New England."

Young children learn a good deal of history ow-a-days, but some of them, it seems, will get their secred and profese history mixed up. Little Barbara, six years old, was asked the other day in Eunday-school, "Who were the apostles?" "They were men," she responded promptly, "who went around with Christ until he died, and then they came to Plymouth."

REPORTER (mistaking the English interpreter of the Japanese embassy for a Jap)—You speak remarkably good English for a Japan-

Roglishman (indignantly)-Eirl I am m ap. I am an Englishman born and bred. Reporter (abashed)-Um-er-yes, yes, I know. I meant to say you speak remarkably good English for an Englishman.

THE greedy turkey gobbled up the goodly fare and grew fatter day by day; but the prudent turkey, suspicious of such bount ful lood, refused to eat it, and grew rapidly thinner. Finally the master came and said: Better keep the fat turkey until after Christmas. If we do not kill the thin turkey he may die on our hands." Moral-Enjoy

the good things of life as they o me. SEVERAL gentlemen from different States

were discussing the merits of their particular homes. "Kansas is a great State. We raise sixty bushels of corn," said a man from Kansas,

"Certainly they have," responded an en-

vious Texan. "They raise enough grasshop-

pers and potato bugs to cat up ten times the corn and potatoes they can raise." TENOR PERROTTI bad never seen a phono graph until he visited Edison's isboratory the other day. He was first prevailed upon to sing one of his high C selections into the funnel. Then with the ear tips, he listened to several solos by artists who had sung at Ed son's on previous occasions. While he was expressing his astenishment the cylinder his own voice had just indented was slyly put on. He listened without having the slightest idea who the singer was, but evidenty with intense attention. At the conclusion of the selection he remarked: "By gar, zat

The laugh, as well as the compliment, was on Perrotti. A MODERN APPLICATION .- " And so these are four statound to the seashore?" said the tired traveler who couldn't get a seat in the car owing to the pleasant manner in which n arly every passenger monopolized extra seats with hag and baggage. "Do you know that I was thinking they might be relatives of certain other tourists mentioned in the New Testament. They were bound to the seashore, too. You remember it says: 'The whole herd of swine ran violently down a

ees ze best zet I hear; who was ze arteest?"

steep place into the sea."" The conductor smiled grimly, then pul'ed his face down and went off sounding the refra n of "Tickets, please."

"JAKEY," said a proprietor of a Tenth-ave. restaurant, calling his head waiter aside and giving him a package of raw meat, "'ere's a

bargain." "Steaks. They was too tough for a butcher on Washington street to handle, so I bought 'em in to work off on the trade."

"Wottle we do for tenderloivs?" inquired the dish manipulator, doubtfully. "Give de steaks to de cook, Jaker," replied the proprietor. "Then have a razor edge ground on all them yaller-handled knives and when a customer calls for tenderloin you make de order 'One cross-grain wid de

THE following little story is told of Secre tary Rusk and a young "man of society." The young man, in the course of a conversa tion on certain table dishes, expressed a great preference for beefsteak and onions.

yaller. This ain t no place for weak teeth.

"But, don't you know, Mr. Secretary," he said, "I seldom enjoy my favorite dish. A fellow can't eat onlons and go into society. Hs breath, you know, well, it's not quite what be wants for the drawing-room. The girls, you see-"

"My young friend," interrupted Secretary Rusk, "let me tell you how you can have your beefsteak and onions, and go to see the grie, to You go up to Chamber ain's and order your teefs eak and onloss. They know how o cook them there. When you get your bill it will just & ke your breath away."

o rpenter making repairs in his house. The carpenter whistled "Maggie Lauder," as he labored and worked in time to the tune. "Saunders," said the dominie, presently, can you no whustle a more solemn and godly tune while ye're at work?"
"Ay, weel, minister, if it be your will,"

and he immediately changed the tune to the

"Dead March in Saul," still planing in tune

to the music. The worthy dominie locked on for some

minutes in silence, and then sa'd: "Saunders, I hae another word to say tul ye. Did the guid wife hire je by the day's work, or by the job?"

"The day's work was our agreein', minis-

"Then, on the whole, Saunders, I think yes may j'st as weel gae back to whustling 'Maggie Lauder!"

PRICY, LORD BEVERLY, invited to dine with: him a French marquis, one of the most val-

lant soldiers of the army of Coude. Wishing to honor his guest and the cause he served, that of the French king, the English peer ordered his butler to bring him a bottle of fine wine-100 years old-"a ray of

sun shut in crystal." He opened it carefully, and offered a glass to the marquis, saying: "If you deem is worthy the honor, will you drink in this wine: the health of the king?"

The marquis tasted the wine.

"How do you like it?" asked the host. " Exquisite," replied the marquis. "Then," said Lord Beverly, "finish the

gles:; only in a full glass can one drink the health of so great and so unfer unate The marquis did as he was bidden without hesitation; only when the Englishman tasted the wine did be learn that what he had forced on his guest was easter-off; and thereeforth

the English in the bighest esterm

he held the politeness of the French toward

Chaff. Consider the lil'es-how very expensive

The rule of taking a thing w thout acking for it stops with alesing your at 1

The mosquito will soon s'ow the Americant people whether hides are flee on not "The dearest spot on earth 's P.tif's Home, Sweet Home." Admission \$7. A teakettle can sing when it is mere'y filled

th water. But man, proud man, is no tea-He-The cutlet is cold again, daring. Now what would you do if I scotted just a little? She—Make it hot for you, dearest.

"Well," said the rural visitor at New York,
"if that's Cleopatra's needle, I'd like to see
some of the stockings she used to darn." "This House for Sail," the placard read, And crethere was a bid A Kansas cyclone struck the place— Ard sure enough it did.

Every man should have a good epinion of almself. He may find it had to persuade ther people to perform this arduous duty for

"I don't believe that like cures like."
"Can you disprove it?" "I can. A plece of my wife's mind is not good for my peace of mind." Passenger (on Illino's train)—Pat, why do you keep on bitting those wheels with your hammer? Pat—Faix, Oi don't know pwhy, only that it is the orthers.

"Look here," said Charley Cashing, to bis failor, "these trouvers that you made for me are getting shorter all the time." "Well,"

replied the tailor lecon cally, "so am I." The Soil Theory.—Ocator—Yes, gentlement and fellow citizens, the weal h of a country is in its soil! O'd Havseed (in back seat)—guess ye never tried farmin', did ye?

"Is that cement any good?" asked a pro-specific purchaser of a peddler. "Any good!" was the reply. "Why, you could mend the break of day with that cement." "I will sing for you" said Harry, who never hears the clock strike. "Shall I sing 'How Can I Leave You?" "No, she repitd, wearly, "not unless you know the an-

"I have an aunt who is very unfortunate,"

"Let me never hear of your disobeying magain," said the father, as he isld the hair-brush aside. "I wewent," sobbed Tommy, "if I can help it. I-I didn't telell you tehts.

Wife—We'l, the servant gave me notice to-day, John. Hust and—So she's going to quit, sh? Wife—Weil, she don't put it exactly that

way. I'm very much afraid, John, that she wants us to quit. Lady de Primtore-What do you think of the new Duchess? Mrs. Normanhy-Oh, she's a perfect phonograph! Lady de Primtore-I don'tunders'and. What do you mean? Mrs. Normanhy-Well, she speaks without think-

A shower of worms fell on the Capitor grounds at Washington the other day. Gen. Greely, of the weather bur au, must have be n labering under the clus on that the President was preparing to go fishing instead. of duck-hunding.

and Archur are at oute? Emily Darling—Yes; and we den't look at each other any more. That is to say, I don't look at him, though I have quite often caught him looking at me when we have met. Census Taker—How many mais members are there in this family? Kentucky House-wife—Wall, there was six this mornin, but

Clara Placid (to her bosom friend)-So you

pap and the boys went out ar er breakfas' fer scrap with th' Mugginses, and I don't know how many there is now. Distracting .- Customer-Well, Shears, what did you think of the bishop's sermon on Sunday? I saw you in church. Barber—Yes, eir, but to tell the truth there was a mau sat in front of me whose hair wanted cutting so badly that I couldn't hear a word.

In a French Court .- Judge-Would you in a French Cour.—Jurge—Would you recognize the hand-kerchief you say was stolen from you? Complainant—I should say I would, instantly. Judge—Be careful; there are so many just alike. Now, I have one like yours in my poeter at this moment. Complainent—Perhaus you have; I have had several stylen from me.

WHAT IS

SCROFULA

It is that impurity in the blood, which, accumulating in the glands of the neck, produces unsightly lumps or swellings; which causes painful running sores on the arms, legs, or feet: which developes ulcers in the eyes, ears, or nose, often causing blindness or deafness; which is the origin of pimples, cancerous growths, or the many other manifestations usually ascribed to "humors;" which, fastening upon the lungs, causes consumption and death. Being the most ancient, it is the most general of all diseases or affections, for very few persons are entirely free from it.

How Can CURED

By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by the remarkable cures it has accomplished, often when other medicines have failed, has proven itself to be a potent and peculiar medicine for this disease. Some of these cures are really wonderful. If you suffer from scrofula, be sure to try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"My daughter Mary was afflicted with scrofulous sore neck from the time she was 22 months old till she became six years of age. Lumps formed in her neck, and one of them after growing to the size of a pigeon's egg, became a running sore for over three years. We gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla, when the lump and all indications of scrofula entirely disappeared, and now she seems to be a healthy child." J. S. CARLILE, Nauright, N. J. N. B. Be sure to get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

Foreign Potatoes in New York.

The season is now virtually over for foreign potatoes, and no further shipments of importance are expected. New domestic Market dull. will be too plentiful to admit of further profit, and holders realize that there can be no recovery this season so far as price is concerned. There is a large accumulation on hand, as receivers have fought against the decline probably more stubbornly than would seem advisable, as they are very anxious to clean up now, and the position is a very weak one. Some dealers of known and established marks have advanced their asking rates in view of the fact that no further lots are expected, and in this way have checked the outlet to such proportions that they may not get out even at a concession; but ordinary stock is offered with freedom, holders meeting buyers' lower ideas with concessions, which often do not clear expenses. The stock has a tendency to degenerate under the influence of the warmer weather, which strengthens holders' energy to sell. On the whole, the season has been a profitable one for those interested. Prices have ruled high, and most arrivals have been placed at a reasonably fair margin. The yield has proved very large in Michigan and the crop from Charleston has been cleared Wisconsin, otherwise the imports would have reached much larger proportions than they did. The imports up to date compare with previous years' arrivals as follows: 1889-90- Great Britain, 425,748 sacks; Continent, 29,120 sacks. 1888-9-Great Britain, 11,801 sacks; Continent, 3,685 sacks. at a range of 6 to 92 per quart in job lots. 1887-8-Great Britain, 1,166,205 sacks; Continent, 80,083 sacks. 1886-7- Great Britain. 35,849 sacks; Continent, 6,040 sacks.

American Flour in England.

The millers of London have for their grists the wheats of the whole world, and they necessarily possess machinery which is capable of taking out all the flour there may be present in wheats of all sizes, colors and natures, and yet they are not happy, because up to a certain point (that of the London "households" flour) Uncle Sam can beat them at value for money. Not only so, but the American millers can teat us both above and below that point; in fact can beat the whole world at selling flour, as they are doing, only that the American people eat the best and sell the rest, whereas some other exporting countries, Austria-Hungary, for example, do just the other thing .- London Agricultural Gasette.

OH WHERE, OH WHERE IS "SAMMY?"-The following, clipped from the Chicago Tribune of Saturday last, will be of interest to many of our readers who have been doing business with "Sammy" at the Stock Yards here for several years past:

"Fully a dozen commission firms at the Stock-Yards are anxiously waiting to hear something from Samuel Fielschman, a cattle Head-quarters for the famous Smalley Ensilage-cutters, speculator who was engaged in business at appeared, and the commission firms say they are out to the extent of about \$15,000. His purchases were made through the medium of checks. Recently the checks were reject-Recently the checks were rejected. It is claimed that cattle supposed to have been purchased for Eastern parties by Fleischman were resold in the yards. Creditors are left for sums varying from \$300 to \$1,000. The biggest losers are said

writer met "Sammy" he remarked that Detroit did not furnish a large enough field for a man to make money in the live stock trade, but that Chicago was just about his size. He appears to have sized the citizens "by the lake" up in good style, and got away with them easy.

THE President has appointed the following parties as commissioners-at-large for the World's fair at Chicago:

August E. Bullock, Massachuseits; alternate, Henry ingails, Maine.
Thomas W. Palmer, Michigan; alternate,

R. C. Kerens, Missouri; alternate, R. W Furness, Nebraeka.
Edward H. Amidon, New York; alternate,

Gorton W. Allen, New York.
Peter A. B. Widener, Pennsylvania; alternate, John W. Chalfant, Pennsylvania.

Samuel W. Inman, Georgis; alternate Willtam Lindsay, Kentucky.
Henry Exall, Texas; alternate, Henry L.

King, Texas.

Mark L. McDonald, California; alternate,

Thomas Burke, State of Washington.
For the District of Columbia-A. T. Britton and E. Kuriz Johnson, commissioners; Alfred A. Wilson and Dorsey Clagett, alter-

IT has been decided by the the Holstein Friesian Association that at the New York, Pennsylvania, Obio, Michigan, Illinois, Minnesots, lowa and California State fairs, the New England, St. Louis and Toronto States owning the greatest number of Holstein-Friesians not named above, the Association will duplicate any premium won by a herd of registered Holstein-Friesian cattle offered by said fair, to the extent of \$100 at each fair, provided a premium of not less than \$50 is offered for herds of dairy breeds.

CANADA, the Provinces, Germany, France, Sweden and Norway, contribute to our winter supply of eggs, and on the Pacific coast progressive Japan and despised China furnish their quota of eggs for the supply of America. We import, mostly during the you would not discover anything wrong by winter months, fully \$2,500,000 worth of eggs annually.

THE Rural New Yorker thinks if those who have voted for the golden-rod to be the emblematic national flower were compelled to work a day or so pulling the weed out by the roots, they would change their votes.

BURLINGTON ROUTE.

But One Night, Chicago to Denver. "The Burlington's Number One" daily M. and arrives at Denver at 6:30 P. M. the next day. Quicker time than by any other route. Direct connection with this train from Peoria. Additional express trains, making as quick time as those of any other road, from Chicago, St. Louis and Peoria to St. Paul. Minneapolis, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Cheyenne, Denver, Atchison Kansas City, Houston and all points West,

Southwest and Northwest,

The Fruit Trade.

THE range of jobbing prices on evaporated apples in New York is 9% to 12c per lb.

THE apricot crop is reported short in California, and the canned product has advanced in consequence. Growers are ask-

ing 2c per lb. for the green fruit. Goop to choice Steele's Red (Red Canada), Jonathan and Ben Davis apples are selling at a range of \$4.50 to \$5.25 per bbl.,

according to quality and condition.

In the New York apple market Western Baldwins are selling at \$4 to \$5 per bbl.; Western Spy at \$5 to \$6, and Western Russets at \$3.50 to \$4.50. The offerings are light and holders firm at these prices.

JERSEY strawberries are being received in the New York market. The cold weather South kept the Charleston crop so late that the Jersey berries are in market before off, an unusual occurrence.

REPORTS from New York announce that strawberries are in heavy supply this week from Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey, and the market is consequently very weak Dealers have difficulty in disposing of much of the fruit before it gets soft, when it goes at any price offered.

CALIFORNIA expects a crop of 20 to 25 million pounds of prunes this season. Growers and packers are at variance as to prices for the crop, the former holding for 2 to 21/c per lb. A California paper says:

"Growers, it is stated, are still holding for 2@2%c per pound for the green fruit, and the large packers, to all accounts, are very slow about taking hold at those figures Whether the growers or the packers will come out victorious from the contest is problematical. Some significance may, however, be attached to the fact that there will doubt less be more packers in the field this season than there was last year. Growers, at all events, are said to be strongly of the belief that packers have been getting the lion's share of profits the past two years, and, acting upon that impression, quite a number will undertake to pack and cure their own a little cotton batting to keep out the dirt. The natural inference is that, should the project be carried out to any great extent, the market will be more difficult to control, and consignments to distributive points probably increased."

Reliable Farm Machinery.

The attention of our readers is invited to the advertis ment, in this paper, of the old and reliable Empire Agricultural Works, Cobleskill, N. Y., over 30 years under the Threshing-machines, the leading Tread-power Machines of America, and of world wide reputation, as also other which alone is a sufficient guarantee of their excellence, the Yards until a few days ago. He has dis- as the aim of the proprietor, Minard Harder, whom, we offer no goods except such as possess "the highest stand-

Do You! Want

A Thresher, Clover Huller, or any kind of Farm Engines? If so write The Aultman &

Conducted by prof. Robert Jennings, Veterinary surgeon. Professional advice through the comments of the Michigan Farmer to all regular subscribe The full name and address will be necessary of the Street The full name and address will be necessary that we may identify them as subscribers. The symptoms should be accurately described to ensure correct treatment. No questions answered professionally by mail unless accompanied by a fee of one acities. Private audress, No. 201 First St.

Bronchitis in the Horse.

WIXON. May 26, 1890. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Will you please give me a remedy for a cough in my borses. They have coughed for the past six weeks. I have give them condition powders, Cayenne pepper, and ginger. These three remedies do but little good. There is a ratiling in their throats which seems like phiegm, and if they could

throw it up it would relieve them. Are in

FRANK DOAK.

good condition and eat well.

Answer .- Cough is a convulsive motion of the lurge, an effort of nature to throw up some offending or foreign matter from the air passages. Coughs arises from so many different causes that is is impossible for us to prescribe any general remedy. The probability is your horses are suffering from an attack of bronchitis, or perhaps laryngitis. We are inclined to diagnose the trouble as bronchial irritation, and prescribe accordingly; give the following: Chlorate of potash, pulverized; cascarilla bark, pulv.; gentian root, puly., of each one ounce; Jamaica ginfairs and the State fairs of three other ger root, puly.; four drachms. Mix all together and divide into eight powders; give one night and morning with good nourish-

Heaves and Goitre in a Horse.

ing food.

WACOUSTA, May 26, 1890

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I have a horse 15 years old that had a novable bunch on the right side of threat when I bought him three years ago. Now it is about the size of a goose egg, and is still growing slowly. He has the heaves as the neighbors say, and it is all in his throat; his breathing does not bother him unless he is exerting himself. To see him in the stable his breathing. He is generally healthy, and works and eats good. The lump is not what you would call haid, neither is it soft; feels like solid flesh. He has had nothing but Weare's "sure cure for heaves." He coughs

sometimes more, sometimes less. F. L. D. Answer .- The swelling in the throat of

your horse is probably goitre, or enlargement of the thyroid gland. Treatment: Apply to the enlargement once a day a little lodide of lead ointment, rubbing it in well with the fingers, for a week; then discontinue for a time, and if necessary repeat in vestibule express leaves Chicago at 1:00 P. three or four weeks; give no hay to eat, but good clean wheat or oat straw instead

Bloody Milk From Cow.

REED CITY, May 22, 1890. eterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Can you tell me what ails my cow and what to do for her? About a week or more ago, when straining the milk, noticed a clot of blood about as big es a small pea, and \$1 25@2 25. Figs, 11@12c for layers, 15@16 for

since that time it has been bloody some will see it in the bottom of the pan after it bas stood awhile; seems to be worse in the morning than at night. She is in good flesh and has not been exposed to the cold; is stabled every night now; bag does not seem sore, nor does she act as if it hurt her to be mitked. Is three years old, part Shorthorn, CHICAGO is well supplied with southern dropped her calf about March 5th. She eats strawberries, and prices are gradually dewell and looks well, gives about 12 quarts of milk at night and 10 in the morning; have not given her any medicine.

> Answer .- In the absence of garget, or evidence of injury to the udder, the cow yielding her milk freely, bloody milk is due to some latent cause, as the eating of some acrid or irritant plant, like the crowfoot, or crane's bill. The most poisonous variety is known as spear-wood. Treatment-give the following, night and morning: Sulphate magnesia, one pound; jamaica ginger root, pulv.; two ounces; mix and divide into eight powders; dissolve each powder in a little warm water. Bathe the udder well with equal parts hot water and Evinco Liniment

Thrush in Horses Feet.

SKANEATLES, N. Y., May 20, 1890. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I have a horse that the blacksmith told me had thrush in one hind foot. I used vitriol several times. I have never been able to see any sore or discharge from the freg of foot, no lameness. I wish you would tell how to detect thrush and its treatment. I have examined other horses' feet; I find some bave an opening of half inch deep in cleft of tha frog back near the hair, and others have none, both, as far as I can see, perfectly sound. Please give me a little information on that subject.

Answer. - To your first question. Thrush n the feet of the horse is due to ulceration in the cleft of the frog of the foot, which in severe cases causes painful lameness. It frequently originates from a filthy condition of the stable, the animal being allowed to stand in his dung, or constitutional causes Symptoms, a rottenness of the frog, accompanied by a discharge of fetid matter, in some cases accompanied by lamenes? Treatment-Wash the parts well with castile soap and water; then fill the cleft or fissure of the frog with the following powder: Sulphate of zinc, four parts in bulk; willow charcoal, pulverized, one part; mix well to gether; wash out the cleft of the frog clean, and apply a little of the powder to the frog \$275 and push it to the bottom; then cover it with Two or three such applications usually are effective.

Second. Thrush is detected by the rotten condition of the frog, and by the fetid odor of the secretion.

Sterility in the Cow.

ORANGE. May 26, 1890. Teterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I have a Shorthorn beifer three years old, been served regular for over one year. She has always been in a fine condition, but has not been over-fed with grain. Any information how to get the helfer with calf will be thankfully accepted.

Answer.—Sterility in the cow, as in other animals, is due to several causes. A cow with her organs of generation perfect will sometimes take with one bull and fall with another. We would suggest a charge of hulls.

\$3.65 and a fair steer to Hersch weighing 900 lbs at \$3.75. Lonason sold Meagan a mixed lot of 7 head of coarse butchers' stock av 744 lbs at \$2.65. Johnston sold Keily a mixed lot of 12 head of fair butchers' stock av 740 lbs at \$2.85 and s thin lone to Marx av 841 lbs

Creditors are left for sums varying from \$500 to \$1,000. The biggest losers are said to be McCausland & Horg, Bunker & Cochran, Wood Bros., and Forrelly & Buede."

It would seem from reports that "Sammy" has also caught some of his friends in Detroit for different amounts, in some cases and to be only large. The last time the said to be only large. The last time the its appendages. It occurs from obstruction of the falopian tubes, thus preventing the female germ entering the uterus during copulation. This is one of the conditions found in the free martin cow, in which case the fattening of the animal for the butcher is the only profitable way to use her.

Commercial.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

* DETROIT, May 31, 1890. FLOUR .- Values unchanged. Quotations of car lots are as follows: . 4 40 624 5 . 4 90 65 6 . 4 10 64 2 . 5 30 65 4 . 3 00 48 10 2 90 63 15 Rye Low grades WHEAT .- Market lower on both spot and fu

tures, with late futures showing the greatest ss. No market was held yesterday, so latest prices are those prevailing at the close of Thurslay's session. Quotations in this market closed | shippers have space engaged in the steamers, as follows: No. 1 white, 98c; No. 2 white. 89c; No. 3 white, 79%c; No. 2 red, 91%c; No. 3 red. 89c. Closing prices on futures were as follows: No. 2 red, June, 92%c; July, 91%c; August, 90%c 9

CORN .- Lower than a week ago. Quotation are as follows: No. 2, 85%c; No. 8, 84%c; No. 4. ic; No. 2 yellow, 37% c; No. 3 yellow, 36% c. OATS .- Higher on all grades; No. 2 white quo ted at 34c; No. 2 mixed at 31c, and light mixed at 81%c per bu. Demand active.

BARLEY .- Market dull. Selling at a range o bc@\$1 per cental for fair to choice samples. Receipts the past week, 1,875 bu.; shipments CLOVER SEED .- Prime spot, \$8 40 per bu. No

2 spot quoted at \$8 00@8 15 per bu. -Quoted at 51c per bu. for No. 2. TIMOTHY SEED .- Job lots in bags quoted at 1 40 a1 45 per bu.

FEED.-Winter bran quoted at \$12 per ton middings, \$12 50 per ton. BUTTER.-Weak and lower; fresh dairy, 18c; fair to good, 10@12e; old packed stock, unsa able; creamery quiet; quoted at 13@15c \$9 tb.

CHEESE.-Michigan full creams held at 9%0 EGGs.-Market firm at 13@13%c per dozen Receipts of fresh are moderate. HONEY .- Quoted at 10@18e for comb. Extract-

ed. 7@9c. Market dull. HAY .- Timothy in car lots, \$8 00@10 00; in mixed, \$5@8; straw, in car lots, \$5 per ton. Market steady.

BEANS .- Quoted at \$1 80 per bu. for city handpicked stocks. Unpicked sell at \$1 60@1 80 per bu. These prices are for car lots. From store prices are \$1 83@1 85 per bu.

SALT.—Michigan, 70c per bbl. in car lots, or 75c in 10-bbl. lots; dairy, \$1 80202 10 per bbl.: Ashton quarter sacks, 72c.

HIDES.—Green city, 4c > D., country, 4c cured, No. 1, 5%c; No. 2, 4c; calf, No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 4c; veal kip, No. 1, 44c; runners and No. 2, 2%@8c; sheepskins, 75c@\$1 75 as to quantity of

BEESWAY.-Quoted at 25@30c % D. POTATOES.—Market quiet; now selling at 45@ 50c % bu. for car-lots, and in small lots 50@60c bu. New Southern, \$3 75@4 per bbl.; Ber-

DRIED FRUIT.-Apples quoted at 4%@5%c for ommon, and 10@11e W b. for evaporated; eaches, 14@15c; apricots, 17c. FOREIGN FRUITS.—Lemons, Messinas, P box \$3 50@4 00: oranges, Messinas, \$5 00@5 50; Cali-

\$1 50@2 00 per doz. APPLES .- Market poorly supplied . Quoted at

\$5@6 per bbl. for sound stock. ONIONS .- In foreign Bermuda are offered at 12 40@ 2 50 per crate. New Southern, \$1 40@1 50

CABBAGE .- Old are out of market. New South-

ern held at \$3 50 for 1-bbl. crate, and firm. POULTRY .-- Live: Fowls and chicks, 10c @ D. lucks, 10c; turkeys, 11c; pigeons, 25c per pair. Spring chickens, 18@20c per lb. Supply ample. STRAWBERRIES .- Receipts free and in good order generally, at \$2 50 per case of 24 quarts. VEGETABLES .- Early; lettuce, 60c % bu. spinach, 50c; radich, Canada, 15c; onions, 30c de-plant, 30c; vegetable oysters, 40c; ssparagus

40c W dozen bunches; parsley, 20c; cucumbers, 50c per doz.; wax beans, \$2@2 25 per box; green beans, \$1 0021 25 per bu. box; peas, \$2 0022 25 per bu.; squash, summer variety, \$1 per doz. PROVISIONS .- Mess pork is 25c per bbl. lower tallow slightly higher; no other changes. Quo

ations are as follows: less, new.... Mess, new.
Family
Short clear.
Lard in tierces, \$\mathbb{B}\$ \mathbb{D}\$.
Lard in tierces .
Hams, \$\mathbb{B}\$ \mathbb{D}\$.
Choice bacon, \$\mathbb{B}\$ \mathbb{D}\$.
Extra mess beef, new
Plate beef
Dried beef hams.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

King's Yards.

CATTLE. The receipts of cattle for the past week a these yards numbered 651 head. The quality averaged poor. While there were some good cattle among the offerings, the bulk of them consisted of stockers and coarse butchers stock, some of it as rough as the yards has ever held. Good cattle sold fully up to last week's prices, but common lots were off 100215 cents held. Good cattle sold fully up to last weeks prices, but common lots were off 102/15 cents and stockers fully 25 cents per hundred. The Texas steers. 2 506 and stockers paid last week for stockers set all the Hogs.—Receipts 91.806, against 132 668 Chipmonts 24 700. The receipts of the prices paid last week for stockers set all the drovers looking for them, but the purchases ma e last week netted a loss of several hundreds of dollars to shippers, and this week the drovers will have to stand a considerable. A fine pair of steers averaging 1,425 ibs brought to 10 per hundred, the bighest price reached in a long time. We could not learn who fed them, but they were beauties.

Lomason sold Fieschman a mixed lot of 8 head of fair butchers' stock av 721 lbs at \$3 and a bull weighing 1,980 lbs at \$2.
C Roc bold Newton 3 good cows av 1,133 lbs at \$3 and 2 bulls av 770. bs at \$2 25 Kaisher so d Fileschman a mixed lot of 7 Shook sold McGee 16 stockers av 781 lbs at McHugh sold Newton 4 good butchers' steers

1,053 lbs at \$4. Watson sold McGee 26 stockers av 654 lbs at Dickenson sold Sullivan 9 good butchers' eers av 942 lbs at \$3 95. Page sold Bussell 4 fair butchers' steers av 855 cs at \$3 45 and 6 stockers to Brooka av 761 lb Walls sold Hersch 2 fair butchers steers av 890

good butchers' steer to Hersch Weighing 1,120 lbs at \$2.75. Holland sold Genther 8 good butchers' steers 520 ibs at \$3.75. Page sold Brooka 2 fancy steers av 1,425 lbs at

steers av 1,112 lbs at \$4 25; 2 fair ones av :00 lbs at \$3 25 and 4 to J Wreford av :30 lbs at \$3 50.

Waterman sold Sullivan 22 good butchers'

steers av 960 lbs at \$4. Robb sold Sullivan 4 stockers av 785 lbs at \$8 Robb sold Sullivan 4 stockers av 785 lbs at \$3 and a bull weighing 1,090 lbs a the same pilee. McHugh sold Baxter a mixed lot of 4 head of fair butchers slock av 817 lbs at \$2 90. Clark sold Kammon a mixed lot of 6 head of thin butchers stock av 713 lbs at \$2 70. Adams sold Grant a mixed lot of 6 head of coarse butchers stock av 6 5 lbs at \$2 50. Pinkney sold Sprague 6 stockers av 481 lbs at \$2 80. cofield sold McGee a mixed lot of 21 head of

Scored sold McGee a mixed lot of 21 head of fair butchers' stock av 762 lbs at \$3 and 3 stock-ers av 713 lbs at \$2 50. Church so d June a mixed lot of 4 head of fair butchers' stock av 757 lbs at \$2 75. Adams sold Gleason 7 stockers av 700 lbs at Church sold Purdy 15 stockers av 670 lbs at \$2 90 and 2 av 4.0 lbs at \$2. Simmons sold Kamman a mixed lot of 6 head of coarse butchers' stock av 976 lbs at \$2 50. Patrick sold Sprague 5 stockers av 690 lbs at \$2 90.

Simmons sold Reagan a mixed lot of 9 head of fair butchers' stock av 6.4 ibs at \$2.80.

The offerings of sheep numbered 424 head. The supply was not enough to make a market and the prices paid were probaly the highest of high the past week owing to an active demand for export. This is owing to a heavy decline in live cattle at Liverpool, and as the cattle they have turned their attention to sheep, there being no chance to ship cattle at present prices

Holland sold Fitzpatrick 28, part lambs, clipped av 7: lbs at \$4.80. Robb sold Hiller 53 wooled lambs av 61 lbs at Gleason sold Fitzpatrick 65 wooled lambs av t6 lbs at \$5 t0.
Purdy sold Monahan 84, part lambs, wooled av 61 lbs at \$5 10. Vickery sold John Robinson 40 clipped sheep av 73 lbs at \$4 40.

without a heavy loss.

HOGS. The offerings of hogs numbered 791 head The demand for hogs was active, but price were 15@20 cents lower than those of one week

Roe sold R S Webb 114 av 162 lbs at \$4. C Roe sold R S Webb 114 av 162 bbs at \$4. Glenn sold Webb Bros \$2 av 150 bbs at \$4. Sprague sold R S Webb 26 av 172 bbs at \$4. Sprague sold R S Webb 46 av 160 bbs at \$4. McHugh sold Webb Bros 12 av 195 bbs at \$4. Robb sold Webb Bros 15 av 165 bcs at \$4. Robb sold Webb Bros 15 av 165 bcs at \$4. Beardsley sold R S Webb 41 av 160 bbs at \$4. Nott sold R S Webb 18 av 141 bbs at \$4. Page sold R S Webb 18 av 166 bbs at \$4. Walls sold Webb Bros 29 av 163 bbs at \$4. Scoffield sold R S Webb 9 av 168 bbs at \$4. Kaiaher sold Webb Bros 12 av 182 bbs at \$4. Kaiaher sold R S Webb 50 av 152 bbs at \$4. Katen sold R S Webb 50 av 152 bbs at \$4. Estep sold R S Webb 50 av 152 lbs at \$38

At the Michigan Central Yards. CATTLE.

The drovers from appearance at these yards seemed to have staid quite generally at home to participate in Decoration ceremonies, there being only a very few in with stock. The few good cattle sold brought good prices, and one oad of 1,050 lb steers were shipped out after an offer of \$4 30 per hundred had been made for them. The following were the closing QUOTATIONS:

Fancy steers weighing 1,500 to 1,650 Extra graded steers, weighing 1,300 . 3 85@4 30 3 60@4 30 . 3 20@3 60 cows, heifers and light steers mixed butchers' stock-Light Coarse mixed butchers' stock—Light thin cows, heifers, stags and buils 2 25@2 65 tockers ...

O'Hara sold Monahan 4 coarse cows av 905 lbs sold Burt Spencer 5 stockers av 916 Botton sold Burt Spencer 5 stockers av 916 lbs at \$2 75. O'Hara sold Sullivan 9 good butchers' steers av 1,105 lbs at \$4 and 2 good helfers av 890 lbs at \$3 65. #365.
GD Spencer sold Newton a mixed lot of 15 head of fair butchers' stock av 847 lbs at \$2.75.
Stevens sold Burt Spencer 7 good shipping m31-8t

fancy. Cocoanuts, № 100, \$4 50@5. Persian steers av 1,285 lbs at \$4 10 and 2 stockers to dates, new, 5@7c № D. by the box. Pine apples, Brooka av 760 lbs at \$2.75.

There were only three lots of sheep on sale all clipped. As can be seen they brought high Stabler sold Fitzpatrick 91 av 77 lbs at \$4 50. Jordan sold Fitzpatrick 121, part lambs, av 75

Only two iots of hogs were offered. One of 45 av 184 lbs brought \$4 10 per hundred and 17 av 165 lbs at \$4.

Chicago.

dozen New York and Boston parties in the tillery-fed steers at \$4 40@4 60. Some 980 were liberal receipts on Thursday and the mar and weak, closing at the following

week. Shipments 24,709. The receip on Monday numbered 24,425 head, market ruled active and prices average higher than at the close of last wee ing and shipping, \$3.80,24. Frices were 5 cen higher on Tuesday and another 5 cents wa added on Wednesday. The market on Thursda ruled steady and closed strong. On Friday the market was fairly active, and closed firm wit light selling at \$3.90,24; in the market was fairly active, and closed from with the selling at \$3.90,24; in the sell

Buffalo.

previous week. There were 175 car loads of cattle on sale Monday. A large part of the offerings consisted of common butchers' stock lower. For common to fair mixed butchers stock the decline amounted to fully 15@25 cent while good butchers' steers were only off about 10 cents. Export cattle were in more active weeks past, selling up as high as \$5 10. Choice Walls sold Hersch 2 rair butchers steers av Sel lbs at \$2 0 and a mixed to of 4 head of thin butchers' stock to di Roe av 615 lbs at \$2 60.

Simmons sold Newton a mixed lot of 9 head of fair butchers' stock av 715 lbs at \$2 80 and a good butchers' steer to Hersch weighing 1,120 lbs at \$302 3 75 and stockers at \$2 752 3 50 receipts were very light for the balance steers of 1,250 to 1,350 lbs sold at \$4 752 4 90 and good butchers' steers of 950 to 1,100 lbs at \$3 85% sold at \$3@3 75 and stockers at \$2 75@3 50. The receipts were very light for the balance of the week and the feeling was stronger, the market closing on Friday at the following

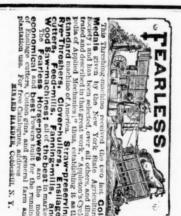
Extra Beeves-Graded steers, weigh-4 50@4 65 weighing 1,300 to 1,400.

Medium Grades—Steers in fine flesh,
weighing 1,100 to 1,300.

Light Butchers—Steers averaging
1,000 to 1,100 lbs., of fair to good 4 55@4 7 4 30@4 5 quality.
Butchers' Stock—Inferior to com
mon steers and heifers, for cit;
slaughter, weighing 900 to 1,000l bs slaughter, weighing 900 to 1,000 bs.
Michigan stock cattle, common choice

and prices ranged somewhat higher than at it close of the previous week. Good 80 to pounds sheep brought \$5.5002,580, choice e port grades 95 to 115 pounds, \$8.500,6 no los fancy more. Good yearlings, \$5.7506. Extr \$6.1526.55. Common to fair, \$4.2225.50. Spril lambs, \$5.5007.50. There were no fresh relights on Tuesday. There were 15 loads on sa Wednesday and prices declined 10 cents. O Thursday the receipts were light and the maket steady, closing on Friday with the besheep selling at \$7.7265; good to choice, \$5.425.70; common to fair, \$4.25.60; lambs extr \$5.700; 50; good to choice, \$5.65, common to fair, \$5.05.50. Against 47.380 the prices week. There were \$6.00 car loads of hojon sale Monday. The market ruled with slow demand and prices were easier all around with a characteristic content of the charac

demand and prices were easier all ar



REPORT OF THE CONDITION

Wayne County Sayings Bank of Detroit, Michigan, at the siose of RESOURCES.

Other real estate
Current expenses, taxes paid and
premium paid on bonds......
Checks and cash items..... Nickels and pennies...

Correct—Attest:
W.M. A. MOORE,
J. S. FARRAND,
D. M. FERRY,

McClaughry sold Monahan 24 av 70 lbs at 84.

HOGS.

CATTLE.-Receipts 60,041 against 63,763 last week. Shipments 18,184. The receipts of cattle on Monday numbered 13,286 head. The offerings were much lighter than expected and with an active demand prices advanced 5@10 cents over those ruling on Saturday. Exporters bought more freely, there being nearly half a market for 1,800@1,700 export beeves, which sold to them at \$4 35@5, largely at \$4 50@24 75. Shippers bought 1,040@1,522 lb steers at \$3 90 @5, including 1,287 lb steers at \$4 85. Most of the shipping cattle sold at \$4 80@4 65. Dressed beef men bought 890@1,408 lb steers at \$3 90@ 4 90, including 601 head of 1,196@1,418 lb dis Nebraska steers sold at \$4 25, some 1,060 lb natives as high as \$4 45, and 1,242 lb steers at \$4. Native cows and yearlings sold at \$2 30@3 70 largely at \$2 40@2 90. Texas bulls and cown sold at \$1 75@2 40 and 847@1,189 lb steers at \$2 65 @370, largely at \$275@315. Stock cattle sold at & 65@3 95, largely at \$3 25@3 95. The market was active on Tuesday and prices were a shade higher. The receipts were heavy on Wednesday and the market was a shade lower. There ket was weak. On Friday the market ruled dull

QUOTATIONS:

CATTLE.-Receipts 15,723, against 11,774 the demand and brought better prices than for two

still at the close about all were sold. Good to choice Yorkers bro ght \$4 10@4 15, mostly \$4 15; light mixed, \$404 05; kood mediums, \$4 15 generally. Pigs very slow at \$3 75@3 85. Prices were steady on Tuesday and Wednesday with light receipts, The market was a shade lower on Thursday for mixed and heavy weights, but was stronger on Fiday, closing with Yorkers selling at \$4 15@4 20; mixed, mediums and heavy weights, \$4 20@4 25.

ounts.... \$5,368,600 7 LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in \$ 150,000 00 Surplus Fund...... Undivided profits avings deposits reign exchange account 1, 747 49 \$5,868.600 ?

State of Michigan, County of Wayne. ss.:
I, S. D. Elwood. Treasurer of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above state ment is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. \$5,368,600 77

S. D. ELWOOD, Treasurer. Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 24th C. F. COLLINS, Notary Public, Wayne Co., Mich.

Municipalities, either cities, counties, town-ships, school districts, contemplating issuing bonds, will find it to their interest to correspond with this institution.

All applications in person or by letter will have immediate attention.

S. D. ELWOOD, Treasures



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"LILY," "BUTTERCUP," Etc. Made from the Best Manilla and Sisal Fibres. Also Patent



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RESSION NOT IMPROVE!

CONT

lorse - Rece Me

Farm. - The Sheet

Bariey Crop-A

has not been very lo ence that the exter tisfaction among e gauged by the tem er of she p. This rocess of reduci o save the best sh the FARMER disse ed itself right. ditor seems to ha ision confirmed higan flocks, which n head tetween ist tariff laws. The t five and a bal by the census makes the predictio year will show and per cent since 1884 pounds per head, es. from about 2,5

its earlier conc

he FARMER is pleas

op this matter, as eep husbandry in ts position was en ment of the Gagett ssion, which at ere in the sheep bus n, would result in ontention was the dextent with b flocks, but that t d result in puttir of good rams to of wool-growing f p many of them, t be to injure th there. That Was and the clip of the erked falling off. t one, brought a sheep were regards e was a slight inc ams as a conseque of the Mills bill p byrove, and with it as well as breeding 8 was in daily beep-breeders and and watched t nt of the business the spring of 1889. price per head, a on sold up to 31c es. In July and were taken by the this State, the first

the wool-growers ntage of the bree -grower. The pa years of improve State will show it ition. Meanwhill d flocks have been ing ewes in other middle wool ram hod has brought a the State by the wool-growing flocks process was got the spring of '88, hope we shall not ack. Sheep-husha eparably connected sperity of this State ated strongly any vance it. We are a set the Gazette right believe it wishes porary will look u wing wool-growers

On Less Food. 1st.-Horses can now be 4th.-Hog JA . A. HINCHMAN, TRADE MARK 47 State St., Detroit.

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